

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1862.)
 OFFICE: BREWSTER BUILDING, 82-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

The colored Bar Association of Washington, D. C., has adopted resolutions commending the Administration for its stand in the Philippines. This action was in response to an appeal from Boston for negro support of Aguinaldo.

A brief report has been received at the War Department from Captain Abercrombie, commanding the Copper River exploring expedition, in which he states that two pack trains and a small herd of cattle passed over the trans-Alaskan military road through the Coast range from Port Valdez through the Copper River country en route to the Forty Mile country. This report was dated at Port Valdez, Alaska, July 10 last.

The only existing vacancy in the Pay Corps of the Regular Army was filled by the President early this week in the appointment of Major Chan Newbold, who served as a Volunteer officer during the Spanish war. He succeeds to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain John Murphy, formerly of the 14th Inf. who was appointed at the time of the retirement of Paymaster Carey a few weeks ago. Major Newbold is well known in Washington city, where he has lived for years. His record in the Volunteer Army was most creditable and his friends in Washington were greatly elated at his selection.

Of the Secretaries of War from the beginning the following have been soldiers or had some military experience: Knox, Pickering, McHenry, Marshall, Dearborn, Eustis, Armstrong, Monroe, Shelby, Porter, Cass, Poinsett, Marcy, Davis, Grant, Thomas, Schofield, Rawlins, Belknap, Proctor, Elkins, Alger. The following have been civilians: Dexter, Griswold, Calhoun, Barbour, Eaton, Butler, Bell, Spencer, Floyd, Cameron, Stanton, Taft, Don Cameron, McCrary, Ramsey, Lincoln, Endicott, Lamont. This makes a total of twenty-two military men and eighteen civilians. Secretary Lincoln wore a uniform for a brief period.

Secretary Long, upon the recommendation of the Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs, has increased the time allowed for the construction of the six new cruisers authorized in the last Naval bill, to thirty months instead of limiting it to twenty-four months, as originally prescribed. The contractors represented that they would have great difficulty in placing time orders for the necessary material with which to construct the ships, and it was therefore deemed only right that the time for their completion should be extended. Invitations for proposals to build these vessels are expected to excite competition of a close nature from the shipbuilders of the country. Bids for these vessels will be opened at the Navy Department Nov. 1 next.

Col. Louis A. Craig, 32d Inf., U. S. V., is now at Fort Leavenworth busy organizing his regiment. The "Times" referring to his arrival says: In the appointment of Col. Craig excellent material was secured for the commander of a new regiment. He is full of the dash so characteristic of the American cavalry officer and but few have rendered more service in the field than Craig. There is no pomp or ceremony about him. When he arrived at the post some of the boys thought he was one of the men who wanted to take a blanket for two years, but they soon found out that it was no less person than Col. Louis A. Craig. He dresses for work and not dress parade.

For the benefit of old soldiers we quote the following from the Revised Statutes, Section 1745: Persons honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil office, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office."

Section 1755: "In grateful recognition of the service, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease or the expiration of term of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to banks, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employment."

Reports have been received by General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, from officers of his corps, upon the fortification work accomplished during the last fiscal year. They show that beside the regular annual appropriations devoted to fortifications there was still available funds from the appropriation of \$50,000,000 appropriated just previous to the war for national defence. With these appropriations rapid progress has been made in completing the fortifications which were under way and in beginning new ones. It is believed that progress has now been made to such an extent as to afford the country almost complete protection in event of a war. While no detailed statement will be made regarding the condition of work at each of the fortifications it is stated that by the end of the present fiscal year the projects at all the principal ports will have so advanced as to render them safe from attack.

After having been thoroughly groomed in dock at Puget Sound the battleship Iowa has returned to San Francisco

in prime condition for service. While in dock bilge keels were attached to her bottom. Admiral Kautz is now about ready for the maneuvers which his squadron will execute during the coming autumn and winter. Beside the flagship Philadelphia, he will have in his little squadron the Newark and Marblehead, now on their way north from Peru, which are expected to arrive early in August. The maneuvers will be the first carried out by the Pacific squadron, although previous attempts have been made, but always defeated owing to lack of vessels.

Secretary Long has offered to Captain Francis W. Dickins, the Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau, the command of the battleship Indiana, upon the detachment early this autumn of Captain Taylor, who will be relieved and given some desirable shore assignment. Captain Dickins has been an applicant for sea service since the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he filed a request for service afloat, but owing to his intimate knowledge of the apprentice system, he was retained on duty in Washington in order to superintend the establishment of a new station on Goat Island near San Francisco, and in the enlarging of the station on Coasters Island, Newport. Captain Dickins has accepted the new detail and will relinquish his present duties soon after the return of Admiral Crowninshield, who is now on leave of absence abroad. It is not believed, however, that there will be any change in the command of the Indiana until September, or possibly October. No decision has yet been reached as to the duty that will be assigned Captain Taylor, although it is known he is to come in for some desirable billet on shore.

General Miles cannot be credited with the selection of any of the new Volunteer regimental Colonels or of any of the higher ranking officers appointed by the President in the last month. Nor can his friends point to the appointments of any officers in fact that have been recommended by General Miles, either for the Volunteer regiments or other regiments of the Army in the past few months. General Miles had his own ideas as to what officers should be designated to command these regiments, but his wishes in the matter were utterly disregarded. He compiled a list of those whom he believed deserving of reward and recognition, but it is not believed serious consideration was given the name of a single individual. Neither did Secretary Alger have any more to say than General Miles regarding the selection of either Regular officers for higher Volunteer rank and of persons who had served in the Spanish war for commissions under the increase of the Army. In the majority of cases the President selected his officers according to his own preference and judgment, but in nearly every instance they had the endorsement of General Corbin.

Science has now become the handmaid of enlistment in the European military establishments. The schemes of unwilling patriots to avoid military service are well known, but it remained for the Röntgen rays to disclose a new one the other day. A soldier who alleged that he had been bitten by a horse was admitted into a military hospital with a swelling of the third finger, especially marked at the tip and extending to the back of the hand. An examination of the hand by the Röntgen rays resulted in the discovery of five needles in the finger. On the following day the skiagraphic examination showed only four needles, the man having extracted one of them. All the needles were removed by a large incision and the hand became quite normal. The man at first pretended that he did not know how the needles had come into his hand, but he afterward admitted that he had introduced them because the hand was painful and he expected relief from the escape of blood. He had evidently inflicted these injuries on himself in order to obtain his discharge from military service, not foreseeing that by the aid of the X-rays his imposture would be detected.

Secretary Alger practically relinquished charge of the War Department when he left Washington July 25, to be absent until July 30. He then returns to formally turn over the management of affairs to his successor, Mr. Root, who takes the oath of office on August 1. Meanwhile Secretary Alger will divide his time between a visit to his daughter in Pennsylvania and a trip to New York on business matters. The citizens of Detroit have arranged for a most cordial greeting to him on his return to Michigan next week. It is understood that Col. Hopkins, who has served as military aid, will shortly resign from the Army and return to the practice of law in Detroit. Secretary Alger is said to have informed a number of personal friends that he intends, soon after leaving the Cabinet, to issue a statement to the public, in which he will review his administration of the War Department, and attempt to show that he is not wholly responsible for acts which have led to the severe criticism that has been made of its management, and of some of the scandals occurring during his term of office. It is said that the statement will be an arraignment of certain persons whom the Secretary believes responsible for the circulation and publication of severe comments on his conduct of the department. Secretary Alger's friends are said to have advised him against issuing the statement, and he may yet decide not to do so.

With the departure of the President this week for a long absence from Washington during the heated period there will necessarily follow a period of dulness in Government affairs, as is usually to be expected at this season of the year. Nearly all of the Cabinet are prepar-

ing also to leave the city on vacations. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Root, after assuming charge of the War Department on August 1, will probably return to New York for a week prior to beginning the active management of affairs. So manifold are the duties now devolving upon the head of this department, and so complicated are many of the questions confronting it that it is not believed Secretary Alger's successor will lose any time in actively getting into harness. Secretary Long intends leaving for New England soon after the return next week of Assistant Secretary Allen, who is now cruising along the Atlantic coast, inspecting naval stations, on the Dolphin. Questions of such importance are now before the State Department requiring action that it will be impossible for Secretary Hay to leave as early as he wishes. Nearly every other Cabinet officer will be absent from Washington while the President is away, so that for the next month or so no important matters will likely receive the attention of the high Government officials.

The Carnegie Steel Company is not likely to be dependent upon Government contracts for dividends on the hundred million dollars of securities it has given to Mr. Carnegie for his interest in its plant and its own dividends. It is stated that it has one contract for \$144,000,000 of steel plates to be delivered to the Pressed Steel Car Co. during the next ten years at the rate of 30,000 tons a month. An improvement and enlargement of the Homestead plant results from this contract. The starting of two new plate mills and ten open hearth steel furnaces was for the material for the first instalment of the order. Work on the other plate mills will be completed in a few weeks, and all will be operated to supply the Pressed Steel Car Company with material. The Navy and the Government are interested in the increase of our home capacity for meeting their requirements in the line of steel production. The prosperity of these great manufacturing establishments adds to the wealth and prosperity of the country. No fallacy is greater than that which holds that men who grow rich by the skilful combination of the labor of others are living on ill-gotten gains. Any business that is legitimately conducted contributes its part to that aggregate of wealth which constitutes the industrial strength of the country and promotes the comfort of its citizens. The contrary argument tends directly to a return to the barbarism our forefathers found on the American continent when they landed here, and to which they put an end by their superior capacity for organization and combination.

In the August number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" Lombroso, the Italian criminologist and alienist, makes some silly deductions concerning American women from the exaggerated and untrue statements concerning Naval Constr. Hobson, which have been set afloat in the press. The foundation of a scientific reputation is the careful ascertainment of facts, and if Prof. Lombroso's other deductions have no better basis than those found in this article, his reputation is much beyond his deserts. Concluding Prof. Lombroso says: "Few men are as worthy of admiration and enthusiasm as Hobson, whose Merrimac exploit is one of the bravest deeds of our own times; and the account of it, given by the hero himself, was bound to foment the enthusiasm of his hearers, who must have felt as though they had been actually present. Under these circumstances the kissing phenomenon loses much of its pathological aspect, more especially as women are always warm admirers of military valor. The very prosaism which permeates our times, especially in America, makes these exceptional deeds the more provocative of admiration and enthusiasm. It would augur well for the glory of the great Republic, on which at this time the gaze of the whole liberal world is fixed, if, in the flush of victory, the military ardor of your American cousin had restricted itself to this single act. It would augur well if, having set one people free, they had refrained from girding on the sword to force another into slavery."

It is officially declared in Washington that this Government will not be bound by the decision of the Peace Conference at The Hague prohibiting the use of dum dum bullets in warfare. This country has never found it necessary to adopt the use of this type of bullet, but consideration of its "stopping" effect has been given by the ordnance officers of the War Department. The reduction of the caliber of rifle from .45 to .30 in the past few years has raised the question of doubt in the minds of many whether so small a bullet possesses the same destructive qualities, although having far less striking power and velocity. When, however, the Navy reduced its caliber even less it was believed that the limit in the reduction of small arm caliber rifles had been reached, and it was seriously questioned whether or not a mistake had been made in going below the caliber of the new Army gun. Medical officers seem to unite in believing that a large bullet with less velocity undoubtedly produces a more serious wound than one smaller, but with greater striking force. The British Government had the same questions presented, and suggestions made led to tests with a softer bullet, which on impact would mushroom and cause a jagged wound. Experiments conducted by the Army Ordnance Department have been somewhat similar to those carried on with the dum dum bullet. It is understood that the reasons impelling the American delegates to vote against the proposal to prohibit the dum dum were that of their general instructions forbidding them to pledge this Government to any line of action that might retard the development of this line of inventive genius in warfare.

CROMWELL AS A SOLDIER.

There appears to be a growing sentiment in England favorable to the Lord High Protector Cromwell, if we may judge from various indications, including the appearance in the Wolsey series of war essays of an essay by Lieut. Col. T. S. Ballock, P. S. C., Royal Artillery, devoted entirely to the study of "Cromwell as a Soldier."

There still exists in England a little body of sectaries who pride themselves on their yearly celebration in honor of the "martyred" King Charles I., but they are such a glaring anachronism that what they say and do may be disregarded in considering public sentiment concerning Cromwell.

Col. Ballock's book is a wonderful story of the experiences by which a Huntingdonshire squire was transformed into the ablest soldier of his time—a great cavalry leader, possessing that combination of nerve, decision and military insight which, if we may believe Napoleon, appears only once in a century.

The fame of Cromwell has become so identified with his political career that we have not fully realized the extent to which his military genius dominated Europe in the middle of the 17th century. History records few similar instances where a man has risen from the obscurity of a purely civil life to supreme military authority. It was not until he was 43 years old that the turmoil of Civil War brought Cromwell to the front. He had married twenty-two years before and had settled down to the quiet life of a country gentleman. He sat on the bench of magistrates and was a typical stern country squire whose only glimpse of the great world outside was during his brief career as a member of Parliament for Huntingdon. He may have had some of the knowledge in the use of weapons that then formed the education of the gentleman and it is barely possible that he had had some experience in the local trained bands, although there is no record of this. Even if he had been a member of the local militia discipline was so bad that his experience would have been a drawback rather than a help in the cultivation or development of soldierly habits.

Born in April, 1599, in September, 1642, the year when Charles I. left Whitehall, Cromwell received his first military command, which was as Captain of horse, the commission coming from the Earl of Essex, commander of the Parliamentary Army. He won this honor by his activity during the summer raising Volunteers and his subscription of 500 pounds sterling out of his modest income for the defence of the commonwealth.

The troop of harquebusiers, or light cavalry, which Cromwell first commanded, was soon one of the very best in the Revolutionary Army. He was careful in the selection of his men. They were yeomen and small farmers of Cambridgeshire, whereas the Parliamentary forces were largely made up of what Cromwell described as "old decayed serving men, tapers and such kind of fellows," whose incapacity for war had so raised the prestige of the King's trooper, Rupert, and his gallant cavaliers, by their inability to make head against them. A gentleman himself by birth and breeding, Cromwell understood how impossible it was to transform "such base and mean fellows" into soldiers "able to encounter gentlemen that have honor, and courage and resolution in them."

Cromwell believed in quality rather than in numbers alone. No mean men were allowed to ride in his regiment, and he selected his troopers from those accustomed from boyhood to the saddle, to exposure and fatigue, and familiar with every lane and path in the country. "No man swears but he pays his twelve pence; if he be drunk, he is set in the stocks or worse." The officers were selected with the greatest care and no one was a keener judge of men than Cromwell. Many of those who served in his first regiment rose to distinction and high rank later. "I had rather have a plain russet coated Captain," he said, "that knows what he fights for, and loves what he knows, than what you call a gentleman, and who is nothing else. I honor a gentleman that is so indeed." Of the thirty-seven Generals and Colonels who fought with Cromwell at Naseby only seven were not gentlemen by birth.

Cromwell, as a member of Parliament, which position he held while still in command of troops, actively interested himself in the changes in organization, resulting in what was known as the "New Model Army." The part he took in the formation of this splendid Army shows beyond dispute his skill as an organizer. As he was second in command, under Lord Fairfax, his preponderating influence in its creation is somewhat a matter of inference, though Col. Ballock does not hesitate to credit his wonderful success to Cromwell's genius as an organizer, a strategist and a tactician. In Ireland, in Scotland, and in England after the close of the Scottish campaign Cromwell was in supreme command and there is every indication that his influence was dominating with Fairfax, and in the councils of war, when he was second in command.

Col. Ballock is careful to bring out the point that although the soldiers under Cromwell were religiously enthusiastic even to the point of fanaticism, everything their General won was gained by strict military methods. It was a period of transition in war and Cromwell, unhampered by professional traditions and a misguiding training, was the first to adapt himself to the new conditions. The feudal system was dying out. The day of the mercenary soldier was passing away and the citizen soldier who fought for principle was taking his place. The revival of secular learning in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gave men new ideas of liberty and

religion and they were ready to fight for them with an enthusiasm and ardor the mercenary soldier had never known. The professional soldier serving for pay had no anxiety as to the length of a war.

The soldiers of Cromwell fought to obtain peace as speedily as possible that they might return to their ordinary vocations, to their wives and families. Long sieges were not to their liking, for they meant heavy taxes which they would have to pay when they dropped the harquebus for the plow. They sought for one decisive battle to give the finishing blow. When it came it meant so much to them that they fought with a tenacity and determination new to the field of battle.

The author does well to explain that Cromwell had much to do with abolishing the strategy of the old days, which depended much on fortresses and artificial means of defence, and with demonstrating the value of striking first at the enemy in the field. He was a forerunner of Napoleon and Von Moltke. He taught the valuable lesson that the successful soldier should seek to crush the enemy and did not like his predecessors to think he had done his duty by avoiding defeat. He from the first urged a speedy, vigorous and effectual prosecution of war—"casting off all lingering proceedings like those of soldiers-of-fortune beyond the sea to spin out a war."

"Disliking war in itself, his keen, eager nature always longed to bring it to an end. The defeat of his enemy's army was, he knew, ever the surest and speediest way to bring about a peace. Therefore he was ever most anxious to force on a battle. This was always the key to his strategy—the strategy of every great commander confident in himself and his troops." The spirit of an unfailing faith inspired his men to victory and the battle cry of the Parliamentary battalions was "The Lord of Hosts! The Lord of Hosts!" But even the fiery fanaticism of the Cromwellian host would have failed them had not their great leader understood in perfection the art of finding the weak point of his enemy and bringing a superior force to bear upon the critical point. It was thus that he defeated armies twice his own in number. His persistence in attack was another secret of his success, and in his disregard of the old system of winter quarters he still further departed from the military traditions of his day. He understood also the art of adapting himself to circumstances, and at Worcester, which completed the overthrow of the King, and where his force was double that of the enemy, his plan of battle was entirely different from that followed when he was inferior or more nearly equal to the enemy in numbers.

Cromwell saw at a glance that what the Parliament lacked when he joined it was cavalry, and he set about remedying this defect. He comprehended at once the true role of cavalry, depending upon the momentum of a close-knit mass, moving rapidly against the enemy. Discarding the harquebus he equipped his men as cuirassiers armed with swords and pistols. He understood, as by instinct, the supreme value of the initiative in a cavalry combat, that is of the superior readiness to engage which compels an adversary to conform his movements to yours, to assume the defensive instead of the offensive. He was invariably the first to charge. He knew when to dare, when to forbear, and he seldom stopped to count heads when the circumstances favored attack. There was no uncertain sparring, no half measures; his blow was delivered with full force and effect. Whenever he commanded the cavalry, at Marston, Naseby or Longport, he was ever the first to charge, the last to exhaust his reserves. Yet he was no rash, reckless hotspur, driving headlong against an enemy wherever met.

Cromwell, in short, infused into cavalry the mobility, initiative and dash it had lost as the result of the caution engendered by the fear of a new arm in the form of the wretched flintlock muskets with which part of the infantry was armed. This experience offers an admirable object lesson to those in danger of being similarly demoralized by the long range arm and smokeless powder of to-day.

A fine contrast is drawn by the author between Cromwell and Prince Rupert as representing two opposite schools of cavalry fighting. The Prince was essentially a light cavalryman, and he threw away all armor that would hinder the swift movement of his men. Cromwell favored heavily armed big cuirassiers, slow but weighty when once in motion. Rupert depended upon speed, Oliver upon weight. Both discarded the practice of halting to fire before charging. The war did not give any decided answer to the question which was the better system of operating cavalry, for the author points out that though Cromwell defeated Rupert and all other Royalist leaders, Rupert in his turn triumphed over the other Parliamentary captains, when in command of the same kind of horse as Cromwell's. Cromwell had extraordinary self control and great power to enforce discipline. He never lost his head even in the midst of the most furious mêlée and always had control of his men, which could not be said of Rupert.

Cromwell soon showed his ability to command great armies and was raised to the position of Commander-in-Chief. By 1651 he had beaten down and crushed all opposition, and retired from active warfare in that year. It was at Worcester that he last drew his sword in war. For only nine years had he been a soldier, yet in that time had brought the Parliamentary army up from an ill-trained militia, by some said to have been scarcely better than a mob, to the most nearly ideal force of fighting men in Europe. What it lacked in numbers it made up in organization, mobility and tactics, in which respect it was the superior of any army on the Continent. Turenne and Condé, those mighty captains of the mainland, could conceivably neither their admiration nor their

envy when the hosts of Cromwell swept over the fortifications of Dunkirk and stormed a place that all military science before had considered invulnerable to anything but a long siege.

The forces of King Charles remained a militia when those of the Parliament had been welded by the genius of a great soldier into a regular army in which the strictest discipline was maintained. This army taught the English the need of such troops, and on the 19th of February, 1646, the Commons voted for the first time to maintain armed forces in time of peace. The lesson of this necessity, which has never been lost in England, is yet to be learned by this country, and the entire compatibility of a standing army with the liberties of a people thoroughly established in popular belief.

It is to Cromwell that England owes its present standing army, and the spirit that animates it is the direct inheritance from that infused into the soldiers of the Commonwealth by this masterful organizer and leader of men. The devotion to duty and great coolness and steadiness amidst the tumult and horrors of war, characteristic of the British soldier of to-day, is from Cromwell's teaching, the spirit of Marston, Naseby and Dundas. "Cromwell was essentially an Englishman, and fostered and developed the best qualities of his English soldiers. His system of fighting was adapted to the genius of the English nation, and has therefore lived in its army. It is the spirit he engendered that has carried the British flag to the four corners of the world."

It seemed as if defence never entered the calculations of Cromwell. He paid no attention to fortresses as long as there was an unbeaten army in the field. This was strikingly shown after the battle of Naseby. South marched Cromwell like a wind, although Oxford and Bristol and other fortresses lay on either side of the route. It was not until both of the King's armies had been crushed that attention was given to the fortresses, which fell one after the other without much resistance. Cromwell's motto was that the value of a fortress lies in the aid it can give an army in the field. Defeat your army, and you have the fortress.

Because Cromwell was obliged by the terms of his commission to act in accordance with his council of war, some critics have maintained that his success was due more to the capacity of his inferiors than to his own ability. The experience of this nation, as of every other, makes it plain that councils of war, usually made up of all sorts of minds and theories, do all their fighting in their tents, and that if Cromwell had waited for harmonious plans in the council he might never have won a battle.

The prompt, decisive and stern discipline of Cromwell was signalized displayed in 1648 when his army was in danger of being seduced from their allegiance by what was known as the "agitators." He rode in front of a mutinous regiment, ordered Captain Brag and thirteen others who appeared to be ringleaders, to step to the front, placed them under arrest, tried three of them by a council of war, selected one by lot to be shot at the head of the regiment and placed the other in custody.

He was at times equally severe in dealing with his enemies, and the Irishman who informed a visitor, examining the scene of some of the Parliamentary victories, that Cromwell was where he could light his cigar with the tip of his finger, finds his excuse in the severity with which the Irish rebels were treated. Two thousand men were put to the sword after the capture of Drogheda and nearly the entire garrison at Wexford, the loss being 2,000 there. The garrison of various castles that were taken by storm were also refused quarter. The excuse was that the Protestants had previously received similar treatment. The problem Cromwell had before him in Ireland was not dissimilar to that before us in the Philippines, and the manner in which he dealt with it, aside from the massacres, may offer us a hint. He first possessed himself of the seaports, and then followed up the lines of communication along the valleys of the rivers. This put him in control of the commerce and resources of the country and compelled submission.

This story of Cromwell's career affords an interesting and valuable study to young soldiers of the principles and methods that lead to success in war. It shows how in the case of Cromwell, as in that of other great soldiers, victories were not by superior enthusiasm, but by superior organization and more exact military training, by rigid discipline and the application of sound military methods. Written by a soldier for soldiers, it contains much interesting information concerning the tactics of the period and the changes they have since undergone through the application of common sense to experience.

Col. Ballock's work has one defect common to such histories: he is constantly referring to the text and in his foot notes to the day of the month without giving us the year, which it was so easy to add, and thus save the reader from the trouble of keeping clearly in his mind the dates as well as the sequence of events.

The modern system of rewarding distinguished soldiers seems to have prevailed in Cromwell's time, for on a visit to Oxford he and Fairfax were not only feasted in due form but the degrees of doctors of civil laws were bestowed on them.

The Spanish Military Prosecutor at the trials of Generals Torrijos and Jaúdenes, which will begin at the end of July, will demand that both be imprisoned for life and lose all rank, honors and pensions, the former for having surrendered Santiago, and the latter for capitulating to the Americans at Manila. It is stated that neither General will appear in court, but will await the verdict in prison.

THE CASE OF CAPT. FENTON.

To the Editor of The "Army and Navy Journal."

Sirs—Your article in issue of July 8 is more or less injurious to Capt. Fenton, in that it is published at a time when the official findings in the case had not been reached, and it serves to keep his name before the public in a way he is far from deserving. It is seldom that an innocent man gets court-martialed, and the world knows that. And the press reports are always absolutely unreliable at a distance of a hundred miles from the place of an occurrence. Those that were published so were foreign to the facts and the charges against Capt. Fenton that you wrong him by quoting from them. The accompanying paper shows what happened, and it is not difficult to pick out from the facts what the charges were, and what the defense was. Capt. Fenton is from Detroit, and not from Mackinac, as your paper states.

We are very glad to publish the statement referred to here. It is as follows:

"On June 24, 1899, Capt. Fenton accepted an invitation from two American gentlemen, chief clerks in the employ of Capt. Barker, Depot Quartermaster, to ride in their carriage to the depot. On the way they passed through crowds of gesticulating masked people, who were celebrating St. Peter's day. They suddenly came upon a disturbance which had arisen thus: Three American boys, discharged soldiers and in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, in passing a disorderly house, rattled boisterously on the door without intention of entering. They were afterward accosted by the police, and one had agreed to take the other two, who were intoxicated, home. The American boys and the police give different testimony as to whether they were arrested. But a fight came up, precipitated by a gesticulating party without badge or weapon, who came up at this time, and the fight was participated in by the bystanders, and the Americans seemed in a bad way. The man who was driving the carriage stopped the horses and went out and got the American boys and put two of them in the carriage. Capt. Fenton was squaring matters with all concerned and endeavoring to give the police the names and addresses of the Americans, and the mob was shouting: 'Take the Americans to jail! Make them walk!' when the carriage started forward on the run, and the crowd fired at it. No shots were fired from the carriage. Capt. Fenton had previously remarked to an officer standing near, that he thought troops were needed. He did not know that there was a Paymaster's guard near, and he judged from the temper of the crowd that a company ought to be got out from the barracks as a patrol. The officer whom he addressed was in charge of the guard, and sent for a portion of it, and before he was able to join it he was closed in on by the crowd, and the detachment came up without an officer, and shots were fired on both sides, with the result that a bystander was killed. A policeman had been wounded by another when they first started firing at the fleeing carriage. The officers tried were the only people present at the beginning subject to trial by court martial, and their trial is the result of that rather than of any prominent part they took in the affair. Capt. Fenton was charged with aiding in the rescue of prisoners from the police, and with causing the troops to be engaged in the disturbance. No other disorder is charged against him, and no grounds exist for any other charges."

UNIFORMITY IN QUARANTINING.

The importance of safeguarding our Army from yellow fever and other tropical afflictions makes it impossible to dismiss the consideration of the epidemic that has been prevailing at Santiago with the review of the excellent essay on yellow fever by Dr. Lainé, to which we have already referred. The more such opinions as those of Dr. Lainé are studied the clearer it becomes that we need a uniform system of quarantining. Contagious diseases can be checked and rendered inoperative as scourges only by unfailing detection of the disease at its inception and its immediate isolation. There is the more need of uniformity in the matter of quarantining in view of the point made by Dr. Lainé that practitioners most familiar with the disease, such as those of Havana, scout the idea that any sure means exists, in the absence of an epidemic, for the early diagnosis of yellow fever. With the growing commercial relations between the West Indian Islands and the mainland there is more than a reasonable suspicion that a number of cases of yellow fever will be imported into this country. Quarantine regulations at present are dependent on State governments, and the "Medical News" observes that differences exist that are notable. So long as the responsibility for the public health is thus scattered, just so long will there be opportunities for the admission of cases of diseases that may cause great loss of life in their ultimate development. Whether the "News" aims in the right direction in advocating a National Bureau of Health may be open to question, but there is no doubt that uniformity in the precautionary methods against the introduction of yellow fever is an urgent need. No one can or will question that the Marine Hospital Service is doing all it can, considering its inadequate equipment and limited jurisdiction. The results it has achieved under the conditions now surrounding it are making it plainer every day that uniformity of system would be tenfold more efficacious than the haphazard methods now prevailing. In line with this growing necessity is the action of the State government of Georgia, which has recently turned over to the United States Marine Hospital Service its quarantine at Savannah. The wisdom of this action cannot but be justified by those who remember the effective work done by this department in the Southern States at times of yellow fever invasion. Perhaps, if other State governments should see the value of similar transfers, a National Bureau of Health at least for our coast line might come as a natural sequence. Not alone have our changed conditions subjected us to the danger of yellow fever, but the bubonic plague may at any time threaten the Western coast. With our extensive coast line there, the lack of uniformity in quarantine regulations may constitute a serious source of danger. The efficacy of good quarantine regulations has been proved by the success achieved in the British colonies during the last four years. In spite of the existence of the plague along the lines of colonial commerce, the British Government has been able to prevent its spread from the infected districts. The successful international quarantine of the Red Sea district and of the Suez Canal is especially worthy of applause, and has demonstrated what can be done by sanitary science if the opportunity is but given to it.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

An officer of the Army sends us this outline of a bill for the reorganization of the Army and asks us to suggest that those who approve of it should signify the fact to their friends in Congress, sending them a copy of this article:

A bill to increase the efficiency of the line of the Army.

1st. One officer with the full rank of General (to command the Army).

2d. Three Lieutenant Generals (Infantry officers) to command Corps d'Armee.

3d. Nine Major Generals (Infantry officers) to command the military divisions of the three Corps d'Armee.

During peace the three Lieutenant Generals to command Grand Military Geographical Divisions, and the nine Major Generals to command Military Geographical Departments.

4th. No Brigadier Generals, as each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery is practically a brigade.

5th. Each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery will have four extra Captains. One as Adjutant, one as Quartermaster, one as Commissary and one as Ordnance officer. These officers to be selected by the Regimental Commander.

6th. Each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery will have two extra 1st Lieutenants as Aides-de-Camp to be selected by Regimental Commander.

7th. One Lieutenant General of artillery to be attached to the staff of the General commanding the Army, as Commander of the artillery of the Army.

8th. Four Major Generals (artillery officers) whose duties during war will be: One to be Commander of the Artillery Reserve. Each of the other three to be assigned to the staff of a Corps d'Armee as Commander of the artillery serving in that Corps d'Armee. During Peace, the four Major Generals will be assigned to the staff of Division or Department Commanders as Commanders of artillery.

9th. One Lieutenant General who will be Commander of all the cavalry of the Army. When two or more divisions of cavalry are united he will serve with them, but whenever less than two cavalry divisions are united, or during peace, he will be attached to the staff of the General commanding the Army, as Commander of all the cavalry.

10th. Three Major Generals of cavalry, who, during war, will each command a division of cavalry. During peace they will be assigned to the staff of Commanders of Grand Divisions as Commanders of the cavalry in these divisions.

11th. The President to have the authority, at any time, in his discretion, to transfer the General commanding the Army from the active to the retired list of the Army.

12th. All vacancies in the grade of General (commanding the Army) will be filled by the President by selecting from among the five Lieutenant Generals of the Army.

13th. All promotion in the three arms of the line of the Army shall be in each arm by seniority to and including the grade of Lieutenant General.

14th. Every officer, before each and every promotion, shall be carefully and thoroughly examined by a Board of at least three medical officers of the Regular Army. If found disabled for active field service he will be retired with the next higher grade.

15th. All officers above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel will be examined by a Board of medical officers (the votes and opinions of individual members of the Board will be secret), at least once a year, and always before a war and before active field service.

16th. Every officer before leaving the country for duty in our new possessions, will be examined by a Board of medical officers. If temporarily disabled he will be placed on light duty until able to go. If permanently disabled he will be placed on light duty until entitled to promotion and then retired with next higher grade. Except in the case of a Lieutenant General who will be retired at once.

17th. Every line officer below the rank of Colonel will, before each and every promotion, be examined (professional examination) by a Board of five (5) (if he is a field officer), three (3) if he is below the rank of Major, officers superior to him in rank, and every member must belong to the same arm of service as the officer to be examined. If the officer fails in his examination he will have a second examination at the expiration of one year, before another Board. If he fails at his second examination, he will be wholly retired, or retired without promotion, depending upon whether his previous service has been distinguished or not.

18th. As it would be impracticable to form boards of officers of suitable rank and in same arm of service to examine Generals and Colonels, professionally, the President should have the authority, at any time, in his discretion, to transfer any line officer above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the active to the retired list of the Army.

19th. All officers on the limited retired list, above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will hereafter be carried on the unlimited list without regard to age.

20th. All officers on limited retired list will, on becoming 62 years of age, be transferred to the unlimited list, instead of waiting until they become 64 as now required.

CHARLES BOOTH SATTERLEE.

Charles Booth Satterlee was born in Monroeton, Pa., in the year 1855, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1872, and was graduated therefrom June 15, 1876. He was assigned to the 3d Regiment of Artillery, and served in that regiment until March 8, 1898, when he was promoted to the grade of Captain and transferred to the 6th Regiment of Artillery, organized just previous to the declaration of war with Spain. During his service with the 3d Art. he performed temporarily the duties of Regimental Quartermaster, and in May, 1887, was appointed to Adjutant of the regiment, serving as such a full-term of four years. While serving with the 3d Art. he was from time to time detached for duty with the militia or National Guard of several States, especially that of the State of Georgia. He also served at various stations in the East and South, and some time after the war with Spain was declared was ordered to San Francisco and thence to Honolulu, H. I., where he died July 10, 1899, of brain fever.

Capt. Satterlee was a man cast in no ordinary mold. His natural abilities, of a high order, were improved by study and cultivation. His hand and brain were never idle, and whatsoever the one or the other found to do, that was done quickly and well. He was a deep and close reader, intelligent and discriminating, and his mind was well stored, not only with the knowledge necessary to his profession of arms, but that which was pleasant and profitable, alike for instruction, conversation or discussion in art, science or literature. Ever earnest and diligent in all he undertook, he did not seek to bury his talent in a napkin, but made it manifest in the work of his hand. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." Thus earnest and dil-

gent in aught else, when he assumed the obligations of the Christian faith, he stood forth at once as a fearless champion of the Church militant—a faithful soldier and servant of the Lord of Heaven and the Savior of mankind, zealous in the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Southern dioceses of the Church. His zeal and industry in the service of the National Guard won the esteem and affection of its members throughout the Southern States, especially in Georgia and Alabama. Ever genial in temper, oft in merry mood, he gave pleasure by his sparkling wit and humor, his merry pranks and jests—happy in conception and pleasing in effect. Warm-hearted and sincere, he was a devoted friend, generous and true in all his dealings with his fellow man, he never failed to win the affectionate and grateful regard of all with whom he became associated. A devoted son, ready for any sacrifice for those who gave him birth, he was alike true and loving in the nearer and dearer relation of a husband and father. Indefatigable and earnest in the discharge of every duty, he rendered his country faithful service, and if he did not receive the full reward his merits and labors deserved, he never failed to receive the just meed of praise and honor from his superiors in rank and position. At last his tired brain gave way under its exhausting toil, pausing by that genius for work which never abated nor rested, and he succumbed to Nature's inexorable law. He fell to sleep where the "sky of lapis and sapphire sea" mingle with the emerald hues of Hawaii's lovely island of Oahu, whilst from the vast white dome of Mauna Loa adown a mighty steep, a Niagara of gory-red lava rolled into the sea.

H. G. GIBSON.

A GEORGIA TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN SATTERLEE.

The officers and men of the Georgia Volunteers (N. G. S. Ga.) learn with deep regret of the death of Capt. Charles B. Satterlee, 6th Art., U. S. A., at Honolulu. The State troops of this State are more indebted to Capt. Satterlee for bringing it up to its present state of efficiency than to any other one man.

When, in 1891, (then Lieutenant 3d Art.) Satterlee came to Georgia as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, he found the military of the State absolutely unorganized as to regiments, etc., except in name, and he first made an inspection of the entire State, going into the most minute details, as to organization, discipline, personnel, etc., and made many changes resulting in much good.

It was Lieut. Satterlee who worked up and encouraged rifle practice with small arms, and the work of our State team at Sea Girt, N. J., shows the result of his tireless efforts.

Lieut. Satterlee was respected and looked up to all over the State by men of all classes. He was especially beloved in Savannah, where he was best known, and on the occasion of his marriage at Columbia, S. C., to the daughter of Bishop Capon of South Carolina, one company sent a squad of its members to act as ushers, and presented the couple with a pretty present.

When Capt. Satterlee was relieved from duty in the State and ordered to his regiment his health was much broken by the hard work of organizing our State Guard, and he has never been in the very best of health since. On the occasion of his last inspection of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Georgia Volunteers, at Camp Northern, the enlisted men of the regiment, under command of the senior non-commissioned officer, were formed, and, calling on Capt. Satterlee, they presented him with a silver table service, one of the privates of Co. E (Savannah Cadets), to whom the Captain was especially dear, making the presentation speech.

The national and State flags on all the armories in the State were ordered half-masted in respect to the deceased officer as soon as the news of his death came, and every man will feel that we have lost a friend. To his bereaved widow the Georgia Volunteers extend their heartfelt sympathy, and mourn with her his loss.

W. B. STROBHR.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

George D. Rice, appointed a 1st Lieutenant in the new regiments, is 38 years old, and lives in Medford, Mass. He was born in Illinois, and educated at Mt. Vernon Military Academy, Chicago. He was a special student at Tufts College Divinity School for several years, and at the time of his appointment had just been appointed chaplain of the 6th Massachusetts. His previous connection with the Massachusetts militia was as a private in Battery K, 1st Heavy Artillery. He is a nephew of Col. Edmund Rice.

Duncan Elliott, appointed 1st Lieutenant, 26th Inf., is a well-known New York society man. He served during a part of the Cuban war on the staff of General La Cret of the Cuban Army.

Frederick R. Dodge, 20th Kansas Infantry, appointed a Captain in one of the Philippine regiments, entered the service in 1898 as Sergeant Major of the 20th Kansas, and upon the resignation of Lieut. Deford was appointed Adjutant. He formerly served in company F, 10th U. S. Inf., commanded by Capt. Stretch. He was then known as Havens. After leaving the Regular Army he assumed his real name, and was later appointed to a position at the Federal prison as guard.

Capt. James Lockett, 4th U. S. Cav., selected as Colonel of the new regiment of Volunteer cavalry, and now with his regiment in the Philippines, is a sterling officer of over twenty years' service, a native of Georgia and appointed to the U. S. M. A. from that State in 1875. His experience as a cavalry officer in the field against hostile Indians has been large, most of his service being in Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. He was born October 31, 1855.

Frank M. Rumbold, appointed a Captain of Volunteers, is a physician, and resided in St. Louis. He commanded Battery A of National Guard, and when Spain was declared he took the battery into the Volunteer service, and served on the expedition to Porto Rico. In the Volunteer service he was rated very high, especially by General Williston, under whose direct command he served.

John H. Goldman, appointed Captain, is an attorney at Brookfield, Mo. He was commissioned July 20, 1898, a Captain in the 6th Missouri. He was very successful in commanding his company. Capt. Goldman's military record dates back to his connection with the University at Columbia, where he was a cadet. He was one of the organizers of Co. C, 4th Missouri, at Linnens, and was elected Captain in 1889. After moving to Brookfield he was elected Captain of a company in the same regiment. At the time of the call for volunteers for the war with Spain the company at Brookfield had been disbanded. Capt. Goldman raised a new company, which

July 29, 1899.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1137

became Co. A of the 6th Regiment, the only regiment from Missouri to see service out of the country. The 6th went to Cuba in December. That was before the evacuation by the Spanish. Capt. Goldman was in charge of the guard on the wharf and the unloading of the transports. He had command of a detachment which went into Havana and suppressed a disturbance which had started between Americans and Spanish at night.

Harry D. Brasland, of Illinois, who was appointed 1st Lieutenant, is a resident of Quincy, and was formerly a Captain in the 5th Illinois Infantry.

Jacob C. R. Peabody, who has been appointed Captain of Volunteers, was born in Danvers, Mass., 32 years ago. He received his education in England, and in St. Mark's School at Southboro, Mass. His first military experience was with the 1st Corps Cadets of Boston, and later served in Battery A, Massachusetts Militia, and Co. H, 8th Massachusetts, during the Spanish war.

Homer B. Grant, formerly 1st Lieutenant 5th Massachusetts regiment, and now appointed 2d Lieutenant of Volunteers, is a resident of Woburn, Mass. His first military experience began with the 2d Corps Cadets, where he was a private. At the beginning of the Spanish war he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers, and was appointed 2d Lieutenant, and later he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

Edward J. Gihon, of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, appointed Captain, was born in Wakefield. He enlisted in Co. A, 6th Massachusetts, September 6, 1882. For seventeen years he has followed the fortunes of the company from private through every grade to Captain, January 2, 1893, and Major, October 1, 1898, though he was not mustered in that office until June, 1899. He was commissioned Major of Volunteers on recommendation of Col. Rice by Governor Wolcott, in recognition of his gallant and meritorious conduct in action on the Yauco road. During this action he was wounded in the thigh. Under the ruling of the U. S. Comptroller, however, he could not be mustered, as but two Majors were allowed to a regiment. He received the commission, however.

Alexander Greig, Jr., appointed Captain, was born in Port Glasgow, Scotland, but came to this country when 12 years old, and received his early military training in the Lowell High School Battalion. His first service was in Co. C of the 6th Massachusetts, 1888. When the Lowell company of the 2d Corps of Cadets was organized Capt. Greig went into it as Corporal and Sergeant, and rose to 1st Sergeant. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant May 5, 1891, but left the cadets to return to Co. C as 2d Lieutenant in December of that year. He rose to the Captaincy May 18, 1896. He was with Co. C during its fight with the Spaniards on the Yauco road, Porto Rico. On his return home he was elected Major of the 6th Massachusetts.

John Hickey, of Connecticut, appointed Captain, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He was born in Manchester, and is 42 years old, and has been in the military service of the State for over 21 years. He enlisted in Co. G, the South Manchester company, April 2, 1878, and was appointed Corporal two years later. On June 6, 1881, he gained his Sergeant's chevrons, and was elected 1st Lieutenant February 5, 1883. Four years later, on February 7, 1887, he was elected Captain of Co. G, and on October 30, 1890, was elected Major. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel after the regiment returned from duty during the war with Spain. Lieut. Col. Hickey served with the regiment all through the tour of duty during the recent war, as Major of the 1st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Harry T. Matthews, appointed a Captain, was formerly a Captain in the 7th California Infantry.

William F. Judson, appointed Captain, entered the military as a private in Troop A, of N. G., N. Y., February 14, 1890; was elected 2d Lieutenant Co. E, 12th Regiment, November 6, 1891; 1st Lieutenant February 23, 1894; Captain July 30, 1895. He served with the Volunteer regiment during the Spanish war, and is a highly esteemed officer.

William B. Gracie, appointed Captain, served as a private in the 10th Battalion, N. G., N. Y., of Albany, November 29, 1884; was promoted to the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant, and served as a Captain in the 1st Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers during the war with Spain.

Oscar D. Weed, appointed 1st Lieutenant, began his military service as a private in the General Service, U. S. A., in December, 1886, and was transferred to Co. E, 14th U. S. Inf., as a private in April, 1887, and was honorably discharged in November of the same year. He joined the 8th Separate company of Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1888, and was elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. F, 13th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., November 12, 1894, and 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 9th N. G., N. Y., May 6, 1896. He served as a Captain in the Volunteer regiment from May 20, 1898, to November 15, 1898, and is known as a good officer.

William H. Jordan, whose promotion to a 1st Lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Inf. has been announced, went to the Philippines as a private in Co. H, 2d Oregon Volunteers. Soon afterward he was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Inf., and at Ilo Ilo he commanded his company during the absence of his superior officers, and made an excellent showing. He was recommended for promotion, and passed a satisfactory examination, and by a special order from the War Department, issued June 30, his promotion is made to date from March 2. Lieut. Jordan was a well-known citizen of Portland, Ore., was a prominent member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, and very popular with all his acquaintances.

James D. Danner, who has recently been appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 28th Vol. Inf., served as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of the late Col. Lucien B. Webster, of the 4th U. S. Art.; nephew of Capt. Edmund Kirby Webster, of the 2d U. S. Inf., now stationed in Cuba, and great nephew of the late Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith.

Capt. Alfred Q. Kennett, of St. Louis, who was appointed a Captain in one of the new regiments, has finally decided not to accept the same.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, acting Judge Advocate General of the Department of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, has been appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, to succeed Maj. Kennon, who has been appointed Colonel of one of the Volunteer regiments. Capt. Michie entered the Military Academy in 1881. He served at times with the 2d, 5th and 7th Cav. during the war with Spain, and was Adjutant General of the 7th Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee.

NEW GUN FOR THE NAVY.

A new type of 4-inch, 50-caliber gun, for the Navy, has just been tested at the Indian Head Proving Ground, giving excellent results. With a charge of 17 pounds of perforated grain Navy smokeless powder, a muzzle velocity of 2,991-foot seconds was obtained, with a muzzle energy of 2,049-foot tons, with a chamber pressure of 16.95 tons per square inch. With a charge of 16.4 pounds, a muzzle velocity of 2,937-foot seconds was obtained, with a muzzle energy of 1,972-foot tons. The gun was designed for 3,000-foot seconds muzzle velocity within the limits of 17 tons pressure per square inch, and there is no doubt but that, with a powder of the proper grain, the requirements will be easily fulfilled. The weight of the new gun is 2.73 tons, while that of the old type 4-inch gun is 1.5 tons. The old type gun, with smokeless powder, has a muzzle velocity of 2,200-foot seconds, and a muzzle energy of 1,108-foot tons. The muzzle energy of the new gun is, therefore, 78 per cent. greater than that of the old. The old gun has a muzzle energy of 735-foot tons per ton of gun; the new gun has a muzzle energy of 750-foot tons per ton of gun. The old gun has 92-foot tons muzzle energy per inch of shots circumference, and the new gun has 170-foot tons muzzle energy per inch of shots circumference. The old gun has a muzzle energy of 33.5 foot tons per pound of projectile, and the new gun has a muzzle energy of 62-foot tons per pound of projectile. A new type of mount for the heavy 4-inch gun was also tested and worked in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the firing of the thirty-five rounds to which the gun was subjected. The new monitors, in addition to their 12-inch turret guns, will each have an auxiliary battery of four of the new 4-inch guns. The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy is much gratified with the performance of the new gun, as the larger calibers of the new high-powered gun now being manufactured for the battleships of the Maine class and the monitors are designed practically on the same lines as the 4-inch gun just tested. The next new gun to be tested will be one of 6-inch caliber, and it will be interesting to note its performance, as a new 6-inch gun manufactured by Vickers Sons & Maxim, of England, will soon be fired at Indian Head.

NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

Flagship Baltimore, Manila, P. I., June 13, 1899.

Sir: I respectfully submit the following brief account of operations on this station since taking command:

2. On May 20 Admiral Dewey left Manila for Hong Kong in the flagship Olympia, transferring the command of this station to me.

3. The vessels on that day were distributed as follows: The Oregon, Baltimore and Concord off Manila, together with the Culgoa, one of the refrigerating ships.

The Monterey and Callao were at Cavite guarding the arsenal; the Monadnock off Paranaque protecting the right flank of General Ovenshine's brigade two or three miles from Manila, and keeping a searchlight watch on the insurgent trenches in that neighborhood; the Helena was on her way to Jolo to be present when our troops should relieve the Spanish garrison, and the Castine to Zamboanga to afford protection to the Spanish troops should they desire it, when evacuating that place.

The Petrel was cruising along the east coast of Luzon in search of a steamer supposed to have arms for the insurgents. The Yorktown was at Iloilo and the Boston at Cebu.

The Wheeling was in Lingayen Bay, blockading Dagupan, a port of considerable importance, at the northern terminus of the railroad which runs north from Manila.

The Charleston left Manila on the 20th for Iloilo, with Senator Beveridge aboard, and the Celtic sailed the same day for Sydney.

The insurgents still held the country southward of Manila, including Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, Old Cavite, etc., and it was customary for some of our men to exchange shots with the insurgents nearly every day.

The Callao and Manila had stations guarding the narrow neck connecting the naval station and San Roque to the mainland, to prevent the insurgents from fortifying, and also advancing on the troops which were protecting our possessions on this small peninsula.

4. On May 21, having offered to take the purchased gunboats as a part of our naval force, the Albay was turned over to us by General Otis, and the soldiers who had manned her were withdrawn.

5. On May 23 the Newport arrived with the marine battalion, under Colonel Pope, U. S. M. C., and on the 24th the Marines were landed at the navy yard, Cavite.

6. On May 25 I directed the Princeton at Iloilo to take Senator Beveridge to the southern islands of this group, including Cebu, Mindanao and Sulu. I considered that the Department would be only too glad to have every facility given a distinguished Senator to learn what he could of the situation from actual observation. Senator Beveridge visited Cebu, Zamboanga and Sulu, returning from the latter place to Manila in a small army transport. The Princeton returned direct to Iloilo to resume duty of blockading.

7. Finding among the matters of unfinished business that three gunner's mates were to have a competitive examination for the position of Gunner. I so arranged that they were examined at Iloilo. Two boards were ordered to convene at or nearly the same time to examine the numerous applicants for the position of warrant machinist, one board to meet on the Charleston at Cebu, the other on the Culgoa, in Manila Bay. The board on the Culgoa has finished its work, and it is expected that the other board has also completed its labors.

8. On May 26 the Leon XIII arrived from Zamboanga, having on board the Spanish troops taken from that place. General Montero dying on the day of her arrival, of wounds which he had received in action with the insurgents a short time before the evacuation of Zamboanga. At Zamboanga the Castine pulled off the Leon XIII, which had run aground in the harbor; she also saluted the Spanish flag, when the Spaniards evacuated the place. On May 26 three more of the small gunboats were manned by our sailors, making four to that date.

9. On May 27 the Iris arrived from Iloilo, where she had been stationed as a collier, in addition to doing duty in assisting to protect the troops at that place.

10. On May 29 General Otis, the Military Governor,

visited me on the Oregon, and was given the proper salute upon his departure. The same day the Boston arrived from Cebu, leaving the Charleston to guard that important port. Captain Whiting relieved Captain Wilde of the command of the Boston and brought the latter officer to this port to take command of the U. S. S. Oregon, according to the Department's order. Captain Wilde having relieved me in the afternoon, I transferred my Senior Officers' pennant to the Baltimore, and soon afterwards General Wheaton called officially and was received with proper ceremonies.

11. On May 30 the Zafiro brought from Lingayen Bay an escaped Spanish prisoner, who said he had seen Lieutenant Gillmore and several American sailors, that they appeared to be well, and that Lieutenant Gillmore was permitted to have a horse. This I cabled to the Department.

12. On May 31 we entertained at lunch the president of the Philippine Commission and other distinguished guests.

13. On June 1 Captain Lambton, of H. M. S. Powerful, who had entertained nearly all our prominent officials, announced his intention of leaving for Hong Kong as soon as his relief should arrive.

14. On June 2 the Powerful sailed for Hong Kong, having been relieved by H. M. S. Grafton, Captain Fisher. Senator Beveridge returned from the South much pleased with his visit.

15. On June 3 I telegraphed to the Department recommending the formal transfer of the purchased gunboats to the Navy. General Otis cordially approving. The Concord sailed for Lingayen Bay to relieve the Wheeling.

16. On June 4 the Bennington arrived from Hong Kong, where she had been repairing, having some time before run upon a rock off the coast of Panay. Commander Ackley was a passenger from Hong Kong, having been ordered by the Department to command the Concord. His health, however, was so bad, a medical survey was considered necessary.

17. On June 5 Commander Ackley left for Yokohama hospital for treatment, having been condemned by medical survey. The Princeton arrived from Iloilo for coal and repairs.

18. On June 6 the Wheeling arrived from Lingayen Bay, and the Dutch cruiser Friesland came in from Sourabaya.

19. Heard good reports of the value of our little gunboats, which had been cruising among the islands to the southward, the Albay and Samar using Iloilo as a base and the Manilenio, Cebu. Several captures had been made. The Boston, with short term men, the sick and prisoners, left for San Francisco via Hong Kong.

20. On June 9 the Helena arrived from Jolo, where she had been stationed while our troops were relieving the Spanish garrison. Commander Swinburne's report has already been forwarded to the Department. During the day I had an interview with General Otis in regard to an advance to be made by the Army on the insurgents between Manila and Cavite. This will be made the subject of a special report.

21. On June 10 the proposed advance was made and our vessels took part in the engagement, and Las Pinas and Paranaque were captured. On this day Captain H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. Monadnock, died suddenly, having been exposed to the hot sun while his ship was engaged. A special letter has been written on the subject.

On this day also, the 10th, the Bennington left Manila with the president of the Philippine Commission and our forces, to visit the southern islands. At Cebu, President Schurmann will transfer to the Charleston to continue his trip to Zamboanga and Jolo. Having received a telegram from Rear Admiral Watson that he would arrive at Hong Kong on the 14th of June I ordered the Zafiro to proceed thither for him.

22. On June 11 the body of Captain Nichols was buried at 11 a. m. at Cavite, the Surgeon having reported that it was impracticable to embalm it.

23. The Oregon left for Lingayen Bay on the 11th to relieve the Concord so that the latter vessel might dock at Hong Kong.

Reports received from the Wheeling and Helena show that our vessels did excellent service on the 10th instant. Many insurgents were killed by the fire from these and the other ships, and escaped prisoners report that the insurgents are badly demoralized. Very respectfully,

A. S. BARKER, Captain, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

MILEAGE FOR THE NAVY.

In answer to a letter from the Paymaster General of the Navy calling for a decision on a question of Paymr. John C. Sullivan, U. S. N., the Comptroller of the Treasury in a decision dated July 22, 1899, says:

"Attention is called to the fact that the naval appropriation act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1024), makes appropriation under one heading for 'pay and allowances' of officers and under another heading for 'mileage' to officers while traveling under orders in the United States, and for actual traveling expenses of officers while traveling abroad under orders. It is contended that this indicates an intention by Congress to continue the old rate of mileage to officers of the Navy traveling under orders in the United States and the payment of actual expenses while traveling abroad. Separate provision is made in the same act for the 'pay and allowances' of officers of the Marine Corps and for 'mileage to officers' of the Marine Corps 'traveling under orders without troops.' I can see no inconsistency in providing for allowances in general and making separate provision for some particular allowance. As the officers of the Navy, not of the line or of the Medical and Pay Corps, will continue to receive the old rates of Navy mileage, it became necessary to retain these appropriations in the forms above stated; but I am of opinion that the conclusion cannot be drawn therefrom that the officers of the Navy, who, after June 30, 1899, became entitled to the same pay and allowances of officers of corresponding rank in the Army, are still to receive the same rate of mileage to which they were entitled before the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1007), supra, became a law."

"The provision of section 13 of said act was intended as to such officers to cover the whole subject of pay and allowances and to place such officers as to pay and allowances, except as provided in said section, upon an absolute equality with officers of corresponding rank in the Army. The pay of an officer in the Army or Navy is the direct and fixed amount given to him by law in consideration of and as compensation for his personal services. Mileage is no part of the pay of such officers. The allowance of mileage to an officer in the Army or Navy is to reimburse him for expenses which he is presumed to have paid or incurred, and if he has paid or incurred expense by traveling under orders and the law provides that he shall be reimbursed therefor at so much per mile, the amount allowed by law to reimburse him is an 'allowance.'

"I am of opinion, and so decide, that the word 'allowances,' as used in said section 13, was intended and should be understood in a general sense and to include mileage. Such a construction is not only within the

object and purpose of the act to place Navy officers mentioned in the above provision of said section upon an equality as to pay and allowances, except as therein provided, with officers of corresponding rank in the Army, but such a construction is sustained by decisions of this office above cited in the cases of officers of the Marine Corps.

"I am of opinion, and so decide, that Mr. Sullivan is entitled to be paid mileage only at Army rates, and that the provisions of the Army appropriation act of March 3, 1899, supra, except as to appropriation itself, should apply in his case.

"I am of opinion, and so decide, that the law which applies to transportation of baggage of an Army officer changing stations will apply under similar conditions to a commissioned officer of corresponding rank in the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps, the amount, however, to be fixed by Navy Regulations instead of by Army Regulations, and that the same should be paid from the appropriation "pay and allowances" of the Navy."

LATEST FROM MANILA.

General Hall defeated General Malabar's garrison of 300 Filipinos at Calamba July 26 after a sharp running fight, cutting through the north and south lines of the insurgents. The American losses were four killed and eleven wounded. The expedition was under the supervision of General Lawton, consisting of 400 Washingtons, Hamilton's Mountain Battery, 450 men of the 21st Inf., 150 cavalrymen and the Army gunboats Napidán and Oeste. The gunboats ran the cavalry and the men ashore a mile north of Calamba. The insurgents fired volleys at the Americans. Capt. McGrath and Lieuts. Bates and Swan secured a casco, on which they ferried the cavalrymen across the river. The cavalry advanced upon the town, while the 21st detachment ploughed through the marshes and circled the foothills to the west, preventing a retreat of the enemy on three sides. They then swung to the southeast, flanking the enemy, who retired into the town, where, after fighting in the streets, they escaped south to Santa Tomas. The Washington troops, under the cover of the Napidán's six-pounders, landed in water neck deep, and got stuck in the marshes to the south, consequently they were unable to co-operate with the other troops. Calamba, which is on Laguna de Bay, is a position of strategic importance, and will be permanently garrisoned. General Lawton and his wife and son were interested witnesses of the affair from a launch, and were under fire.

The British Consul at Manila reports to the London Foreign Office most favorably on the occupation of the Philippines. He says that business was naturally paralyzed during the war, but that the prospects under American rule are glowing, and that vast trade is anticipated between Port Darwin, in Australia, and Manila. The great drawbacks are the bad sanitary condition of the towns and uncleanness of the Filipinos, but the Americans are energetic, and conditions are rapidly improving.

The transport Sheridan arrived at Manila July 24 without any casualties on the voyage. The Sheridan sailed from San Francisco June 24 with Cos. D and H, 14th Inf.; Troops A and F, 4th Cav., and recruits, a total of 1,006. General S. B. M. Young was on board.

A disease known as beri-beri has broken out among the Filipino prisoners at Cavite, and efforts to check it have thus far been fruitless. The deaths average two daily. This disease comes from the inhalation of the fumes of charcoal.

Two Augustine friars and one civilian, having in their possession communications from the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong to Aguinaldo, were arrested at Manila July 23, on their arrival on board the Hong Kong steamer.

A Spanish prisoner who escaped from the Filipinos entered Manila July 24, bringing a letter to General Otis from Fred Heppé and Charles Blanford, the two officers of the hospital ship Relief, who, with a boat's crew, were captured by the insurgents off Paranaque on May 30. The officers said that they were well treated by their captors, but begged that they be rescued.

The transport Zealandia arrived July 22. There were no casualties on the way, and the troops on board enjoyed good health, except a few cases of measles. The Zealandia sailed from San Francisco on June 22, with Cos. C, E, G and I, 24th Inf., 7 officers and 406 enlisted men and recruits; total, 590.

Pending Congressional action on the Constitution for the government of the inhabitants of the island of Negros, which has been submitted to President McKinley, General Otis proclaimed a Provisional Government on July 25. This is to be under the direction of a Military Governor to be named by the Governor of the Philippines, with a Civil Governor and Advisory Council to be elected. Bacolod will be the capital. The Military Governor will appoint Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture and Public Instruction and an Attorney General and an Auditor, and will exercise supreme executive power. The Civil Governor will advise the Military Governor concerning public question of a civil character, and will preside over the Advisory Council. He will also grant commissions and attest the official acts of the Military Governor concerning civil matters. There will be eight Councillors, one for each of the seven districts, and one Councillor-at-Large. The Military Governor has the power of veto, which will be final when approved by the Governor General at Manila. Municipal governments will be organized as soon as possible under the supervision of the Military and Civil Governors and the Advisory Council. General Smith has been appointed Military Governor of Negros.

It is reported that the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong has purchased property on the island of Labuan, a British possession six miles northwest of Borneo, preparatory to its removal there.

Trouble has broken out in the Filipino Church. Natives of influence are seeking to emancipate the Church from the control of the Catholic priesthood. Gragorio Agripa, a priest, is the leader in the movement. The Archbishop has excommunicated him.

The transport Sherman sailed July 26 from Manila for San Francisco with the California Infantry, consisting of 48 officers and 950 men; two batteries of the California Heavy Artillery, 9 officers and 86 men, and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

The War Department has about completed its appointments of officers to the new Volunteer regiments, and a roster of the officers of the regiments will probably be made public next week. It is impossible to supply a correct roster at this time, because of the failure of some of the officers to report for duty. It has been discovered, too, that in some instances the wrong men were named for appointment, and these errors had to be corrected. This was caused by men of the same name and from the same State being recommended by Congressmen who failed to specify the men's given names. Such mistakes have caused some delay in the completion of the roster of the regiment, but it is probable that it will be ready within the coming week.

Batteries N and I, 2d U. S. Art., have been ordered from Fort McHenry, Md., to the Department of the Gulf.

not run on the principle of money making, and I believe can and will stand all the attacks against it."

President McKinley has issued an order increasing General Brooke's authority as Military Governor of the Division of Cuba, and placing under his command the Captain of the Port of Havana. This action has been taken upon the advice of General Brooke.

Although no formal order has been published by the War Department doing away with the requirement that officers wear their uniforms while on office duty, it is generally understood that this requirement is not now in effect. Army officers on duty in the Department no longer wear their uniform as they did during the war with Spain.

An order directing the rapid transmission and forwarding from place to place of all mail matter of any kind addressed to persons connected with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branch of the public service serving in or en route to or from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam or the Philippines, has just been issued by Postmaster General Smith. The order provides that in the redirecting of such mail no additional postage will be required.

Preparations are being made by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department for the purchase of several hundred thousand dollars worth of ordnance material. Proposals will be invited early in August for the following ordnance: 500 12-inch armor-piercing shell, 1,000 12-inch common shell, 2,000 5-inch armor-piercing shell, 15,000 5-inch common shell, 3,000 14-pounder armor-piercing shell, 5,000 14-pounder common shell. Bids for this material will be opened in the latter part of August or early in September.

Chaplain G. W. Prioleau, 9th Cav., now in New Orleans on leave, is quoted as saying: "The 9th Cav. is now scattered over Arizona, Texas, Colorado and Utah doing garrison duty. The officers and men, as far as I know, are satisfied, save a desire to go to the Philippines to take a hand in the subjugation of the Filipinos. There is a strain of friendly rivalry among the negro regiments on account of the distinction won by some of the regiments in Cuba and the Philippines. We glory in the prestige won by our regiments, and would not utter a syllable to detract from their valor, but, you know, we would like a chance to get to the front."

Cols. D. D. Wheeler and Charles Bird, of the Q. M. Department, U. S. Army, have submitted to the Secretary of War a report on their recent inspection of Virginia battlefields with a view to the selection of a site for a battlefield memorial park. They recommend that the provision in the bill passed by Congress for the purchase of ground in Stafford County, Va., be stricken out, because at the points mentioned in that county no battles were fought or lives lost in action, and because the lands and buildings are too expensive, and disapprove the proposition to include the streets of Fredericksburg in the park, as they are lined with private residences.

The War Department is greatly pleased with the reports from recruiting offices in this country, showing the enlistments each day for the Volunteer regiments to serve in the Philippines. A report from General Otis showed also that the Volunteer Army will not suffer for a lack of applicants for this service. The average enlistments per day has greatly increased since last week. Up to Monday the number had never passed the 500 mark a day, while the highest daily record of last week was only a little over 400. On Monday the enlistments jumped to 525, and the next day it reached over 600. On Wednesday it was up to 620, showing that the enlistments are steadily increasing. As to the recruiting in the Philippines General Otis sent the following cable to the War Department, July 26: "Bell has enlisted about 500. Wallace, still south, has about 400. Lockett now enlisting; has over 400 applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively Volunteers." Col. J. Franklin Bell is in command of the 36th Inf., Col. Wallace in command of the 37th Inf., and Col. Lockett in command of the new 11th Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is considering plans by which it is proposed to do away with the dress coat for enlisted men and substitute in its place something more serviceable. Under the present regulations an enlisted man is entitled to one dress coat during an enlistment. He is supposed to wear this coat on all dress occasions. It is much longer than the service coat, and one so made that it cannot be used for any other than dress purposes. Should it become much worn or look old, the soldier is not entitled to draw another, and consequently soldiers at the end of their enlistment present an appearance not at all satisfactory. The proposition now being considered by the Quartermaster's Department is to do away with the present dress coat and provide a nice ornament for the service coat which can be used on dress occasions. Designs are now being made for such ornamentation to be made that they can be removed whenever not needed. A soldier's best service coat could then be used as a dress coat, and when it becomes worn can be handed down for second use and a new one supplied for dress purposes.

The vote of the Navy Mutual Aid Association on the question of transferring its risks to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, so far as received July 20, is as follows: Proposition 1, 131—Continuing as at present. Proposition 2, 105—On basis of 16 assessments, benefit of \$2,250. Proposition 3, 26—Accepting Penn Mutual proposition. Proposition 4, 58—Combination of 2 and 3. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, L. A. Fraley, says: "As to my opinion of the future prospects of the association, I would say emphatically, that I think they are very good. I do not see why we should not go on for an indefinite period. I have voted for the second plan, because I believe in having a big reserve to serve up in case of a very large death rate during any one year, by reason of the loss of a vessel, etc. In this connection I would say that thus far we have had four deaths and have taken in eighteen new members. We have had ten withdrawals, and more yet unacted on by the Board of Directors. I think these members have been very unwise in thus withdrawing and losing the evident benefits of the association. Of course insurance companies will decry our association, but it is

The test at Fort Myer last Monday of the transparent violet shield recommended for use in detecting the vapor from smokeless powder did not give a satisfactory result. This was the first test in the field of one of the proposed devices for locating the vapor of smokeless powder. Tests with Prof. Fessenden's glass invention are yet to be conducted. Monday was an ideal day for the experiment at Fort Myer. It was somewhat cloudy, but there was sufficient light to enable the officers to see puffs of smoke with the naked eye at distances from 200 to 800 yards. A squad of soldiers did the firing, while the officers observed the results through violet shields. The first firing was at 200 yards, and the smoke was equally visible to the naked eye as when seen through the shield. The Board then observed the firing at a distance of 800 yards with no better result. At times no smoke was at all visible, but occasionally a puff of white smoke could be seen from one of the guns fired by the squad. At no time, however, was the smoke from all the guns visible at that distance. The Board, composed of Capt. Ayres, Russell and Wheeler, while reporting that the shield gave no satisfactory result as to observation, called attention to the shape of the device, its general construction and the pliability and unbreakableness of the material used.

The Navy Department has received from Thomas F. Lane, agent of Vickers & Maxim of England, a report of the results of the trial at the company's proving ground of the new 6-inch quick firing gun and mounting manufactured by that company for the Navy. This gun was ordered by the Chief of Ordnance of the Navy about a year ago. In the trial last week a number of full charges of cordite were fired during which velocity of 2,873 feet was obtained for a working pressure of 17 tons. The projectiles fired weighed 100 pounds and were fitted with the Vickers gas check, which, to a considerable extent, account for the high energies obtained, and prevents any abnormal wear due to the use of modern gunpowder or nitro-glycerine explosives. The striking energy of the gun was no less than 5,724 foot tons, which would perforate a thickness of steel armor of 17 inches. A rate of ten rounds per minute for long series of rounds was obtained. The novel features in the gun are the high energies and great rapidity of fire obtained from a gun in which the charge is not contained in a metallic case. This gun has been adopted by the British admiralty and the United States recently purchased the right to use its mechanism. The trial in England was of a model gun, which will be brought to this country and turned over to the Navy.

The question of food supplies for the Army is still interesting the Commissary Department. Some time ago reports were called from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba on any change in the ration that might appear desirable upon an investigation by Boards of officers appointed for that purpose; the War Department has received from each of these places reports from the Boards named by the commanding officers. As anticipated, the officers in the Philippines and in Cuba did not recommend any material change in the ration as now supplied to the troops. Within the past week the report of the Board in Porto Rico has been received at the Department, and it is learned that this Board also fails to suggest any material change. Notwithstanding these reports, efforts are being made to supply the troops with a new emergency ration. This ration is put up in tin cans, and is composed of meat and cereal ingredients of good quality and easy to cook. Some weeks ago Secretary Alger directed Comy. General Weston to purchase 25,000 of these tinned rations for shipment to troops in the tropics, and an order was therefore given to the manufacturers in New York of the "standard emergency ration." Since then reports have been received at the Department from officers in Cuba and Porto Rico endorsing the use of this ration. As to its wholesomeness and nutritive qualities, Prof. Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, gives his endorsement. It is said that this ration comes nearer to being the ideal concentrated ration than anything that has been before the Department. July 26 orders were issued by Secretary Alger directing an additional purchase of 100,000 of these rations. The cost to the Government will be about \$39,000.

A report from Comdr. Swinburne, of the gunboat Helena, dated at Sulu, May 20, describes a cruise through the Sulu Archipelago and a visit to Zamboanga, the capital of the island of Mindanao, where the Spanish gunboats and military forces concentrated after the taking of Manila by the Americans. At Zamboanga Comdr. Swinburne found the Castine and the Spanish transport Porto Rico. A small part of the town of Zamboanga had been burned. There were no guns in the fort. At the time the report was written Zamboanga had been practically turned over to the insurgent forces by the Spaniards. The Helena reached Sulu on the morning of May 20, and found that the Leon XIII., which had arrived the day before, had nearly finished disembarking the American troops. Comdr. Swinburne says: "Capt. Pratt, commanding the two battalions of the 23d Inf., informed me that the Spanish ensign would be hauled down at 5 p. m. in the presence of the troops of the two nations and the United States ensign hoisted. I suggested the propriety of my firing a salute to each flag, which was agreed to. At 5 p. m. the troops of the two garrisons marched out under arms and were paraded facing the Governor's palace, the United States troops on the right. Signal was made to the Helena, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, the Spanish flag being hauled down at the last gun, and the band of the 23d Inf. playing the Spanish national air. The United States ensign was then hoisted and saluted by the guns of the Helena with the same ceremonies, after which the Spanish troops marched past the front of our line, with the usual salute, to their quarters and are now embarking with the expectation of leaving for Manila via Zamboanga at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Everything appears quiet here."

Cupid holds his court in many strange places, but his good taste cannot be questioned when he selects so interesting a spot as a beautiful American warship. Miss Susan Train, daughter of Capt. Chas. Train, of the U. S. S. Massachusetts, is to be married to Augustus N. Hand at Bar Harbor Aug. 5, and arrangements have been made to hold the wedding reception on board the battleship. The marriage will be solemnized in the Episcopal church in Bar Harbor by Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

Adjutant
Trans
the foll
Maj. E.
Colorado
Ass't. Inf.
ards.
men as
diers w
port die
Eng. Tr
Edwin
committ
M. Dig

Adjutant
Death
Sergt.,
Also
Post Q

Adjutant
Kille
Co. E.
18. Co.
Woun
Co. E,
Morong
9th Inf
L. Hart

Adjutant
Camp
move
men kil
leader,
made by
three ar
stock, r
and des
Jenks, c

Adjutant
Addit
ter, J.
Suicide
Co. I.
ray, 21
21. Flo

Adjutant
Bell
has abu
cation
here an

Adjutant
Follow
tains re
Monday
scouting
position
casualti
tured."

Adjutant
Storm
all troo
about 1
and Id
soon as
Volunte
available

Adjutant
Tran
der, hea
19th Inf
caliber
ant sun
capital
7th Ar
Weeks.
Corps.
aly, 41
14th, 21
22d, 2
Wheel
Quarte
Downey

Adjutant
Tran
with fo
Capt. M
Surg. J.
sen, 1st
kota, an
Hospital
guards,
4th Cav
4th, 6:
9; 21st
Heavy A
1st Nor
24; 51st
1st Ne
18; 1st
8; Die
Inf.: S
Sylvester
and 22

Surgeon
Hava
"Situat
22, on
24, no
includ
no new

July 29, 1899.

1139

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, July 21.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Indiana arrived this day from Manila with the following military passengers: Col. Smith, 13th Inf.; Maj. Parker, 22d Inf.; Webster, 4th Inf.; Foote, 1st Colorado; Capt. O'Connor, 23d Inf.; Capt. Van Patten, Asst. Surg., 1st Washington; Capt. Hersey, Q. M., 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Naracong, 1st Nebraska; 2d Lieut. Richards, 1st Montana; A. A. Surg. Daywalt, eight enlisted men as guard, four hospital corps men, two insane soldiers with two soldiers as guard, nine enlisted men to report here for discharge and ten sick, 77 discharged soldiers and 11 dishonorably discharged, and Benjamin Givens, Troop A, 4th Cav., a deserter from Manila. Pvt. Edwin C. Crawford, Co. A, 23d Inf., an insane soldier, committed suicide during voyage. Remains of Maj. A. M. Diggles, 13th Minnesota, accompanied by one soldier. SHAFTER, Major General.

Havana, July 23.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Deaths.—Santiago, July 17, Hermann Paine, Q. M. Sergt., 5th Inf., yellow fever. July 22, Santiago, George Alson, civilian employee, yellow fever; Arthur Hayes, Post Q. M. Sergt., died 19th, yellow fever.

BROOKS.

Manila, July 24.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Killed.—1st California, at Bulong, Negros, July 1, Co. E, Walter T. Sweenie; 9th Inf., near San Luis, July 18, Co. K, Edward B. Webster.

Wounded.—1st California, at Bulong, Negros, July 1, Co. E, Claude W. Hulif, arm, slight; 21st Inf., near Morong, July 17, Co. C, Francis Clancey, knee, moderate; 9th Inf., near San Luis, July 18, Co. K, Sergt. Herbert L. Hartwick, arm, slight.

OTIS.

Manila, July 24, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Campaign against mountain robber bands, Negros, more successful than reported. Byrne with his seventy men killed one-third of the 450 assembled, including their leader, a Spaniard or Spanish Mestizo. Pursuit then made by Lieut. Evans and detachment 6th Inf., who killed three and captured one of the robbers; captured 100 head stock, many spears and bolos, large quantity provisions, and destroyed 100 huts. The two casualties in Byrnes' fight are Pvts. David S. Anderson, killed; Albert C. Jenks, slightly wounded; both Co. K.

OTIS.

Manila, July 24, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Additional deaths, occurred since last report: Dysentery, July 15, Michael Corrigan, 1st Montana, Co. K. Suicide, July 19, John L. Moore, 1st Lieut., 51st Iowa, Co. L. Intestinal tuberculosis, July 20, William L. Murray, 21st Inf., Co. C. Deaths from typhoid fever, July 21, Floyd Allen, 21st Inf., Co. K.

OTIS.

Manila, July 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Bell has enlisted about 500 men. Wallace, still south, has about 400. Lockett now enlisting; has over 400 applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively Volunteers.

OTIS.

Manila, July 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Following from Cebu to-day: "Bandits in Cebu mountains robbing and impressing people, coast towns. On Monday Lieut. Moore, with detachment 23d Inf., while scouting in mountains, fired upon from strongly fortified position: one private killed, name not given. No other casualties. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured."

OTIS.

Manila, July 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Storm has abated. Sherman coaled, leaves to-day with all troops, California. Grant being coaled, leaves in about four days with troops, North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. Minnesotans preparing to leave on Sheridan soon as transport can be unloaded and coaled. Other Volunteer organizations leave soon as transports are available.

OTIS.

San Francisco, July 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Tartar sailed this day with Col. Simon Snyder, headquarters, band, Cos. B, D, F, G, H, I, K and M, 19th Inf., 28 officers, 948 men, 200 rounds ammunition, caliber .30 per man. Attached to regiment, one assistant surgeon, three acting assistant surgeons, eight hospital corps, Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, 2d Lieuts. Cassile, 7th Art.; Purviance, 4th Cav.; Young, 6th Inf., and Weeks, 16th Inf.; Lieut. Lenior, with eleven men Signal Corps. Recruits—Artillery, 1st, 1; 3d, 4; 6th, 3. Cavalry, 4th, 24. Infantry, 4th, 2; 6th, 2; 9th, 3; 13th, 12; 14th, 21; 16th, 4; 17th, 76; 18th, 21; 19th, 5; 20th, 1; 22d, 2; 23d, 9; 24th, 3; 25th, 3. Passengers, Gen. Wheeler and Aid, Col. C. P. Miller and Capt. Horton. Quartermasters: Capt. Hutchins, Commissary, and Maj. Downey, Paymaster.

SHAFER.

San Francisco, July 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Morgan City arrived from Manila this day with following military passengers: Officers on duty—Capt. Moore, 21st Inf.; Maj. Cardwell, Chief Surg.; A. A. Surg. J. M. Williams. Officers wounded—Capt. A. Jensen, 1st Montana; 2d Lieut. H. A. Pratt, 1st South Dakota, and Dorman J. Baldwin, 1st North Dakota. Seven Hospital Corps men, eight enlisted men, 3d Art., as guards, four insane soldiers. Enlisted sick as follows: 4th Cav., 4; 3d Art., 3; 4th Art., 1. Infantry—3d, 10; 4th, 6; 9th, 1; 12th, 5; 14th, 7; 17th, 5; 18th, 8; 20th, 9; 21st, 1; 22d, 15; 23d, 3; hospital corps, 4; California Heavy Artillery, 1; Wyoming Light Artillery, 1; Utah Light Artillery, 4; 1st California, 4; 1st Colorado, 11; 1st North Dakota, 20; 1st South Dakota, 115; 1st Idaho, 24; 51st Iowa, 18; 20th Kansas, 67; 15th Minnesota, 38; 1st Nebraska, 14; 10th Pennsylvania, 9; 1st Montana, 18; 1st Tennessee, 6; 1st Washington, 29; 1st Wyoming, 8. Died during voyage—Pvt. Murray McCaslin, K, 22d Inf.; Sergt. Jay L. Rundell, L, 1st South Dakota; Pvt. Sylvester B. Bodds, E, 10th Pennsylvania, on July 18, 19 and 22, respectively.

SHAFER.

Havana, July 26.

Surgeon General, Washington.

Havard telegraphs from Santiago the 25th as follows: "Situation as follows: July 22, no cases, no deaths; July 23, one new case, a civilian, 1 death, also a civilian; July 24, no cases, no death. Case of soldier on July 20 originated in barracks; garrison promptly moved into camp, no new cases."

O'REILLY, Chief Surgeon.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Manila, July 27, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Sherman sailed midnight, 1,287 officers and men, California; 256 discharged; total passengers, 1,567. OTIS.

Havana, July 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Deaths: Santiago, 23, Robert H. Cole, civilian, of yellow fever; at Pinar del Rio, Pvt. John McChristal, F. 1st Inf., 24th, of suicide by carbolic acid poisoning.

BROOKS.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

An association of officers who took part in the last two Cuban wars held a meeting July 23 under the Presidency of Gen. Mayia Rodriguez, and decided to telegraph to President McKinley, asking, in the name of the Cuban people, that he immediately fulfil the promise contained in the joint resolution of Congress and establish a Cuban republic.

Four companies of the 8th Inf. were transferred this week from Havana to the barracks at Buena Vista. Four more companies will be transferred on Thursday. All the men are in good health.

One case of yellow fever has appeared in Havana and another among the Americans employed at the Tricornio Docks. Both were removed to the fever hospital. No alarm is felt, as ample precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The celebration of the Feast of Santiago at that city July 24 caused the Spaniards much mortification. The Cubans in tugs and barges imitated the landing of the American Army. Local parades were held in the city, with enthusiastic demonstrations before the American Club. All places of business, including the Custom House, were closed. The Cubans were much pleased by this recognition of their religious festival.

General Ludlow, of Havana, is working upon a plan to break up public gambling, a problem that a commission of Cuban lawyers is working on.

Spanish residents of Havana are to form an organization to secure American citizenship, and thus get protection for their property interests.

General Ludlow has decided to accede to the request of the Supreme Court and change the character of the police court. Two additional judges will be appointed to sit with Capt. Pitcher.

An idea of how effectually General Wood has stamped out yellow fever may be gleaned from the fact that the single case reported July 24 was the first in ten days.

The anniversary of the landing of the Americans at Guanica was celebrated at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 25 with a patriotic demonstration. The programme included a mimic landing of the American troops and an imitation of the flight of the Spaniards over Calderon Mountains.

Maj. C. S. Walton, who was recently mustered out of the United States Volunteer Service, is the first American to be admitted to practice law in the Cuban courts under the new decree. Maj. Walton is now engaged in Havana in translating the Civil Code into English for the Government.

General Gomez is quoted in an interview in a Havana paper as saying that the three million gift to Cuban soldiers has acted like a plague, causing ill will and suspicion.

Lieut. John McClintock is now in apparently permanent command of Troop H, 5th Cav., in Porto Rico. Its Captain, Francis Michler, is absent, being A. D. C. on General Miles's staff. Its first Lieut. Alonso Gray, has been absent on leave and its 2d Lieutenant has gone to San Juan indefinitely as Acting Ordnance officer of the Department. Lieut. McClintock's own troop is "E," but he hasn't seen it yet as he was placed in command of "H" by order of General Davis immediately on arrival. This state of things shows the shortage of officers.

The War Department announces that the customs receipts for the month of April at the port of Cebu, Philippines, were \$21,000.22, and for the month of May were \$56,495.36.

Through the kindness of Miss Sarah E. Hunt, Regent of Massachusetts, the Daughters of the Revolution sent nearly \$200 to Surg. Woodhull, Manila, Philippines, to be used in the purchase of ice for the sick soldiers in hospital and in camp. Part of the money is intended for the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments, and is sent by the colored women of the Aid Society in Boston, Mass. This is only a duplication of the work that is being constantly done by the Daughters to help the soldiers.

Seven vessels have been chartered to take horses for the U. S. Army to the Philippines. They are the Siam, City of Sydney and Aztec of San Francisco; the Athenian, Victoria, Garonne and Port Albert of Seattle.

PERSONALS.

General S. B. M. Young arrived at Manila July 24 on the transport Sheridan.

The present address of Lieut. Col. R. I. Eskridge, 23d U. S. Inf., is 5519 Cornell avenue, Chicago.

Lieut. A. M. Mason, 26th Inf., U. S. V., is on a tour through Vermont recruiting for his regiment.

Prof. Tillman and family have gone to Southampton, Prof. Miche and family to Cohasset, Mass.

Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d U. S. Art., remains in Atlanta, Ga., for the present on the staff of General Frank.

Lieut. Col. W. S. McCaskey, 20th U. S. Inf., and wife were recently in Japan on their way home. The former is on the sick list.

Lieuts. H. G. Lyon and D. F. Keller and A. A. Surg. Q. M. Fletcher, Jr., form the commissioned force at Fort Harrison, Mont., at present.

Lieut. R. E. L. Michie, 2d U. S. Cav., A. A. A. G. on the staff of General Lee at Quemados, Cuba, has been appointed Major and A. A. G. of Volunteers.

Michigan is preparing for an ovation to General Alger on his arrival at Detroit from Washington, D. C., after relinquishing the War Department portfolio.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., is visiting in Washington, D. C., with quarters at the Arlington.

General and Mrs. Alger left the home of their daughter, Mrs. Bailey, at Thorndale, Pa., July 27, for a two weeks' visit to friends in the New England States.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th U. S. Art., is now the only line officer on duty at Fort Mott, N. J., and besides commanding the post attends to all the staff duties.

The U. S. transport Tartar sailed from San Francisco July 25 for Manila. General Joseph Wheeler and daughter a portion of the 19th Infantry and a number of recruits for the Army in the Philippines were on board.

Among the arrivals July 28 in New York from Havana on the Kilpatrick were Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General; Capt. T. B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; Lieuts. C. C. Smith, 2d Cav., and M. J. McDonough, 7th Art.; Surg. W. L. Kneeler, U. S. A., assigned to West Point, and Asst. Surgs. R. Echeverria and G. A. Sheldon.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron is at the Bancroft Hotel, Washington, D. C., having returned from a four months' tour of Cuba in connection with the Red Cross work of the island.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummins, 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain 4th U. S. Art.), relinquished command of Fort Mott, N. J., July 18, and left to join his regiment, ordered to Manila.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Lieut. C. C. Williams, Capt. S. W. Miller, Maj. S. C. Mills, Grand Hotel; Maj. General Wesley Merritt, Waldorf-Astoria.

Capt. George A. Dodd, 3d U. S. Cav., on a short leave from Fort Ethan Allen, before starting with his troop for Manila, is paying a farewell visit to friends at Wilkinsport, Pa.

Mrs. Arthur W. Yates, wife of Lieut. Yates, 9th U. S. Int., with her little daughter and her mother, Mrs. Robinson, leave this week for Jamestown, R. I., where they will remain until fall.

Lieut. F. H. Beach, 7th U. S. Cav., was to leave Fort Sill, O. T., July 25 to join his regiment in Cuba. Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav., has succeeded him in charge of the Apache prisoners of war.

Mrs. Clagett has just returned from Manila on the Newport, after a most delightful sojourn of six months in the Orient. She is now visiting her sister, Mrs. General Randall at Fort Russell, Wyoming.

Adjt. General Corbin, referring to enlistments for the new regiments, is quoted as saying: "We are not enlisting married men, although you would be astonished to know how many married men want to go."

Chaplain George Robinson, U. S. A., has been honored by the Union University, who, at its last Commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him. He is senior Chaplain of the Army.

Mrs. Wheaton, wife of General Loyd Wheaton, now in the Philippines, is visiting at Fort Sheridan, where she will soon be joined by her daughter, Mrs. Dent, wife of Capt. J. C. Dent, 20th Inf., also in the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey has been elected a member of the Betsy Ross Memorial Association, organized to commemorate the birth of the flag, and has written a warm letter expressing his appreciation of the association's work.

Maj. R. E. L. Spence, 32d Inf., U. S. V. (Lieutenant 16th U. S. Inf.), has joined his regiment at Fort Leavenworth. He gained laurels at Santiago de Cuba, and was for a period Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Georgia Volunteers.

Mrs. Omar Bundy and Mrs. Charles Lynch have sailed to their husbands, Capt. Omar Bundy, Quartermaster, 6th U. S. Inf., and Capt. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who are stationed on Negros Island, Philippines.

Mrs. Lucien Young, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Young, of the Navy, has returned from Cuba, where her husband is in official position at the naval station of Havana, and will occupy apartments at the Porter, Washington, D. C. She is accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Trego.

Lieut. Col. Philly Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V., who has been granted a leave to visit the United States, left Cuba on the transport Kilpatrick July 23. He leaves Cuba for two purposes—First, to get rid of plasmodium malariae; second, to go north to catch trout. His address will be 871 Lake View avenue, Lowell, Mass.

The widow of Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, U. S. Army, who recently died, resides at Denver Col. His only son, Frederick Hall, was student at the Denver High School last year, and was graduated with the class of '99. When the news of his father's death reached Denver, the son was on a hunting expedition.

The marriage at Oakland, Cal., of Miss Marie M. Kent to Lieut. James M. Graham, son of General W. M. Graham, U. S. A., and the marriage at Bay Ridge, N. Y., of Ensign Scales, U. S. N., to Miss Harriet Pearce Graham, daughter of General Graham, to both of which we have heretofore referred, took place the same day, July 11.

Maj. Selden A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., Artillery Inspector at the headquarters, Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, was highly recommended for the Colonels of one of the Volunteer regiments now being raised, but there were not enough to go all round. However, we shall hope that his long and varied service, his experience and his high professional qualities will secure substantial recognition before long.

Don Antonia San Miguel, editor of "La Lucha" of Havana, Cuba, arrived in New York July 25, and is stopping at the Hotel America. Don Miguel is well known to many Army officers, and after the signing of the protocol last August distinguished himself as a newspaper editor by his uniform courtesy to the American officers who were sent to Havana to accomplish the evacuation of the Island of Cuba by the Spaniards.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Dougherty, who has just been promoted from a majority in the 1st Inf., has been assigned to duty in the 7th Inf., and ordered to Fort Porter, New York. This is the first service in 39 years seen by Col. Dougherty in any other than the 1st Inf. Col. Dougherty enlisted in the 1st Inf. in 1860, and has served continuously in that regiment up to the present time, having been promoted from a private, and reaching his present position in the Regular line of service.

The Naval Order of Saint Louis, Spanish-American War, 1898, was incorporated with the Secretary of State of New York July 26. Its particular objects are the meeting of members and continuing the good fellowship and feeling begun while commissioned officers on board or with the U. S. S. St. Louis, and to perpetuate the part that ship and her consorts took in the Spanish-American War. The Directors are: R. Lloyd Parker, Surgeon; Lieut. C. W. Junger, John Walls, Chief Engineer.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., on July 25, at Newport, R. I., entertained the commanding officers of the various ships of the fleet, consisting of Capt. F. E. Chadwick, of the New York; Capt. C. D. Sigbee, of the Texas; Capt. T. F. Jewell, of the Brooklyn; Capt. G. J. Train, of the Massachusetts, and Capt. E. Longecker, of the New Orleans. The other guests were Capt. C. H. Stockton, of the War College; Comdr. J. J. Hunker, of the Training Station, and Comdr. T. C. McLean, of the Torpedo Station.

A London correspondent writes: "I almost imagined I was in Washington for a few minutes yesterday. At one end of Regent street I met Senator Lodge, and at the other end Senator Wolcott. Half an hour previously I was lunching in the vicinity of Senator Hanna, while my morning paper informed me that Senator Hoar had left London for Bournemouth, and was in shattered health. This morning I received a bow and a smile from the gallant soldier-Archbishop Monsignor Ireland. As I glanced back at the Archbishop's erect figure, a hansom cab passed me containing Maj. General Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, who commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War."

Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at Fort Mott, N. J.

Comdr. R. E. Impey, U. S. N., sailed for Rotterdam July 22 on the steamship Rotterdam.

Capt. Brandie, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is a recent arrival at Parkersburg, W. Va., for recruiting duty.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, of Maj. General Merritt's staff, visited friends at Newport, R. I., this week.

Lieut. Weed, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is a recent arrival in Hartford, Conn., on recruiting service.

A. A. Surg. J. R. Devereux, U. S. A., lately at Fort Monroe, Va., has joined at Camp Meade, Pa.

Lieut. Collett, 27th Inf., U. S. V., has gone to Asheville, N. C., to secure recruits for the regiment.

General David S. Stanley, U. S. A., sailed for London, England, July 22, on the steamship Marquette.

Comdr. Asa Walker, U. S. N., is a recent visitor to Malden, Mass., where a brother and sister reside.

Captain John Schonler, U. S. N., was reported at the Grand Hotel Victoria, Interlaken, Switzerland, July 12.

Capt. Sterling Yates, U. S. N., and Mrs. Yates are spending a portion of the summer at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Lieut. G. B. Rodney, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is at present in Baltimore, Md., where he has relatives and many friends.

Capt. William Rees, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., arrived at Willets Point, N. Y., from Camp Meade, Pa., July 22.

Capt. H. Atkinson, 27th Inf., U. S. V., has gone from Camp Meade to Martinsburg, W. Va., to recruit for his regiment.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., and Miss Clara M. Fuller, of Honolu, H. I.

Maj. J. B. Burbank, 5th U. S. Art., is in Paris, France, his address being care Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.

Lieut. Griffin, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is a recent arrival in Raleigh, N. C., for recruiting duty for his regiment at Camp Meade.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., has closed the recruiting station at Rochester, N. Y., and joined his battery at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Maj. Chas. Morris, 7th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., visited friends at New York City and on Staten Island this week.

The address of Mrs. Stotsenburg, wife of the late Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, U. S. V., will be for the present at 511 W. Sixth avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. L. T. Griffith are at present the sole representatives of the commissioned force at Fort Preble, Me.

Mrs. Hanscom, wife of Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, U. S. N., is at present with her son, Mr. E. F. Hanscom, at 137 Sycamore street, Somerville, Mass.

The annual reports of Department Commanders have been called for by Maj. General Miles to arrive at the headquarters of the Army not later than Sept. 1.

Maj. R. W. Hoyt, 10th Inf.; Lieut. C. C. Kinney, 13th Inf., and Asst. Surg. S. M. Waterhouse are holding the fort (Wood) on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

Ordinance Sergt. James Fawdry is busy recruiting at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., under the supervision of Maj. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., recruiting officer at Syracuse.

Lieut. F. H. Plummer, 27th Inf., U. S. V., will rejoin at Camp Meade, Pa., next week from a trip to Danville and Lynchburg, Va., to hunt up recruits for his regiment.

Lieut. Kennedy, 27th Inf., U. S. V., arrived in New York City this week from Camp Meade to assist Maj. Whitney, Chief Recruiting Officer in enlisting men for the regiment.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy A. Chapin, sister of the wife of Lieut. W. F. McClure, 5th U. S. Cav., to Mr. William Wallace Wells, of White Plains, New York.

Senator Redfield Proctor, former Secretary of War, is quoted as saying: "Adjt. General Corbin has been long in the service and like any other veteran soldier knows his place and does his duty in it."

Lieut. John L. Moore, 51st Iowa Vol. Inf., Co. L, committed suicide July 19, while in hospital at Manila, P. I., by shooting himself with a pistol. His parents are prominent residents of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Ordnance Sergt. Thomas Shaw, U. S. A., commissioned a 2d Lieutenant of the 33d Inf., U. S. V., left Fort Independence, Mass., this week to join the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Logan, Col.

Maj. E. Van A. Andrus and Lieuts. W. Robinson and J. B. Mitchell, 4th U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. J. J. Edmundson, constitute the present commissioned circle at Battery Point, Delaware City, Del.

Before leaving New York City for Hancock in the Berkshire Hills, the Misses Clendenin were informed of their father's death. They were completely prostrated and a reunion with their stepmother happened at the same time the occasion was peculiarly affecting.

John C. Febiger, Jr., 620 Camp street, New Orleans, La., son of the late Admiral John C. Febiger, U. S. N., in an advertisement on page 1144 offers for sale the late home of Admiral Febiger, at Londonderry, one mile from Easton, Md. It is described as an elegant home for retired Army or Navy officers.

On the transport Indiana which arrived in San Francisco July 21 from Manila were Col. A. L. Smith, U. S. A., retired; Maj. L. O. Parker, 22d Inf.; Maj. G. O. Webster, 4th Inf.; Capt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. McC. Patten, 1st Washington, and Capt. Martin Herpolsheimer, 1st Nebraska.

The commissioned roster of Fort McHenry, Ind., at present consists of Maj. Frederick Fuger, Capt. P. Leary and Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art.; Capt. A. C. Taylor and M. F. Harmon and Lieuts. T. B. Lamoreaux, H. P. Goodnow and W. B. Carr, 2d Art., and Maj. L. W. Cranton.

Among the veterans in the Philippines who rendered excellent service in the campaign last fall was Capt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d U. S. Inf. This officer would be near the list of Lieutenant Colonels had he not been badly treated some twenty-five years ago. Why could he not have been advanced to a majority in one of the regiments now organizing in the Philippines?—Kansas City Times.

Rear Admiral Sampson went to Newark, N. J., July 21, and was initiated as a shipmate of the Admiral Boggs Association of Naval Veterans. He reached the hall of the association shortly after 8 p. m., and found it crowded with veterans sailors and their wives and children. His greeting was most enthusiastic, and the ceremony of initiation was quickly over. Then followed an informal reception.

Maj. J. B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. A., at present on sick leave is visiting relatives at Metuchen, New Jersey.

Capt. W. D. Newbill, 34th Inf., U. S. V. (Lieutenant 7th U. S. Art.), has joined his regiment at Fort Logan, Col.

Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Canby from a pleasant visit to Vancouver Barracks.

Maj. S. B. Whitall, 16th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave at Lynchburg, Va., goes from there to Toledo, Ohio, for recruiting duty.

Lieuts. A. B. Donworth and C. A. Trott, 7th U. S. Inf., and A. A. Surg. H. I. Harris represent the commissioned force at Camp Bacon, Walker, Minn.

Capt. Walter Howe and Lieut. J. C. Johnson, 4th U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. Alfred Richards constitute the commissioned circle at Fort Washington, Md.

Generals W. Smith and M. Morgan, Col. R. Smith, Capt. J. Kelliher and E. C. Bowen, and Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, U. S. A., retired, are all located at St. Paul, Minn.

The address of Mrs. G. S. Carpenter, wife of Col. Carpenter, 18th U. S. Inf., and daughters will be Wimodansis Cottage, Marblehead Neck, during August and part of September.

Col. L. A. Craig, 32d Inf., U. S. V., has appointed Capt. Geo. T. Summerlin, Adjutant of the regiment. Capt. Summerlin is a Lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, a Louisianian, and a bright young officer.

The commissioned roster of Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, now includes Capts. E. R. Hills and J. McClellan, and Lieuts. A. Hero, Jr., C. H. McNeil, Harrison Hall, H. P. Wilbur and Le Vert Coleman, 5th U. S. Art., and Capt. A. M. Smith, Asst. Surg.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending July 26: Lieut. H. C. Smither, U. S. A.; Surg. M. S. Elliott, U. S. N.; Col. T. W. Jones, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. W. Heavey, U. S. A.; Capt. I. MacNutt, U. S. A.

Lieut. Comdr. L. S. K. Reeves, U. S. N., from the Norfolk navy yard, was in Washington during the week in consultation with the Department on matters connected with the U. S. S. Franklin, at that yard, but after the completion of this business he returned at once to Norfolk.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Macon, Ga., held this week, it was unanimously voted to present Lieut. Emory Winship, of the Bennington, who was wounded five times in saving the lives of a number of his comrades at Malabon, in the Philippines, last fall, with a sword as a testimonial of esteem by the people of his native city. Lieut. Winship is now at his home in Macon on sick leave.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn called on the President July 24 and presented an invitation from the City of Lincoln, Neb., to attend a reception to the 1st Nebraska Vol., to be held there Sept. 14. The President said that if he made the trip he contemplated to review the Minnesota troops and go to the Yellowstone Park, he would endeavor to include Lincoln in his schedule and be there for the reception.

Burglars will steer clear of the homes of our naval officers when they hear that one of the daughters of Capt. G. A. Converse, formerly of the U. S. S. Montgomery, fired several shots at a midnight marauder who entered the family residence at Norwich, Vt., July 24. Whether the young lady's gunnery was as good as that of the jackies on her father's ship we cannot say, as darkness swallowed up the fleeing burglar.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crownshield, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, visited the Devonport dockyards, London, England, July 24, attended by a Lieutenant representing Admiral Fairfax, R. N. After an inspection of the dockyards the American officers visited the Keigham naval barracks, where they lunched at the canteen. Subsequently they were entertained by Flag Captain Greenfalls, R. N.

Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, recently promoted from Major and Quartermaster, will likely retain his station at Philadelphia for the present. We have noted with pleasure the promotion of this officer, with whom we have been personally acquainted for many years. His varied experience in his twenty-nine years of service, first in the artillery, then in the cavalry, and last in the Q. M. D., and his personal vigor and energy have made him an all-round officer ready for any emergency.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hayes, 4th U. S. Cav., recently in New York on his way to Manila, is said to be very anxious to capture Aguinaldo. A friend who came with him from Havana is quoted as saying: "There is just one thing that Jack Hayes has set his heart upon in the coming campaign in the Philippines. That is the capture of Aguinaldo. He even dreams about it, and, while he says little about it except to his most intimate friends, it is known that that is his chief reason for desiring to participate in the cavalry operations in the Philippines."

Capt. Asa Walker, U. S. N., arrived in Malden, Mass., July 20, on a visit to his brother and sister, George M. Walker and Mrs. C. W. Shaw, who reside at 25 Pierce street. He came from Manila with Capt. Dyer, arriving in San Francisco June 25. Since then he has been visiting relatives in Kentucky. The Captain is enjoying good health and said he had not had a sick day while he was with Dewey. He was presented with a bronze medal in Washington bearing a portrait of Admiral Dewey on one side and the name of the Concord on the reverse, while on the edge is the name of Capt. Walker. He expects to remain in Malden several weeks.

The following are the officers of the U. S. S. Boston, homeward bound from Manila: Capt. W. H. Whiting, Lieuts. E. M. Hughes, W. H. Allen, John Gibson, G. R. Slocum, R. E. Coontz, Ensigns W. A. Moffett, O. P. Jackson and E. McCauley, P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, Asst. Surg. J. S. Chaffee, P. A. Paynor, B. P. Du Bois, Chief Engr. R. T. Hall, Asst. Engrs. L. F. James and H. I. Cone, 2d Lieut. of Marines L. J. Magill, Acting Carpenter E. W. Boone, Acting Gunner L. J. Wallace. Her crew is composed of short time men of the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Oregon, Petrel, Wheeling, Concord, Bennington, Manila, Monterey and Monadnock.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. N., retired, with his wife, is spending the summer at Whipple Barracks, Arizona. He is preaching for the Baptist Church, Prescott, as supply. Mrs. Albright, daughter of Chaplain Scott, and wife of Capt. F. H. Albright, 25th Inf., just gone to Manila, will soon join her parents at Whipple.

The "Journal and Miner" of Prescott says: The Sunday evening lectures at the Baptist Church, by Chaplain Winfield Scott, are already attracting considerable attention and many of the thoughtful citizens of the city are becoming quite enthused over them. Chaplain Scott is a deep thinker, a powerful pulpit orator, and dealing, as he does, with vital subjects in an up-to-date manner, makes his lectures both interesting and instructive to all.

Capt. Francis Lowry, U. S. N., retired, is at Burlington, Vt.

Lieut. S. J. Logan, U. S. M. C., retired, is at Mallet Creek, Ohio.

Lieut. E. S. Jacob, U. S. N., retired, is at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Capt. W. M. Swaine, 1st U. S. Inf., is on duty at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Amory, U. S. N., retired, resides at Boston, Mass.

Capt. J. J. Haden, U. S. A., has left Pine Grove, Fla., for Warrenburg, Mo.

Capt. S. W. Miller, 5th U. S. Inf., has left New York City for Huntingdon, Pa.

Col. James S. Casey, U. S. Army, and family are at Avon by the Sea, N. J.

Capt. Jas. E. Eastman, 2d U. S. Art., is at 39 West 20th street, New York City.

Med. Insp. W. H. Jones, U. S. N., retired, is at 131 Wall street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. L. J. Allen, U. S. N., is on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. W. C. Wise, wife of Capt. Wise, U. S. N., has left Norfolk for a visit to Lee, Mass.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Goodloe are at Cape May, N. J., on a visit.

Capt. B. H. Cheever, 6th U. S. Cav., with Mrs. Cheever is at Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

Comdr. William Emory, U. S. N., was in Washington, D. C., for a few days during the past week.

Maj. John W. Tweedale, U. S. Army, on leave from Washington, D. C., has been visiting in Minnesota.

Maj. Robert Lee Longstreet, U. S. V., will leave Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, for a visit to the New England coast.

Miss Virginia Mott and Miss Clare Sellman are spending the summer with Maj. T. B. Mott at Governors Island.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, wife of Capt. Wren, 17th Inf., is at Bay View, Mich., and will spend the summer at Northern resorts.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford is spending the hot term at York, Me. Rear Admiral Bradford will join his wife later in the season.

Gen. McKeever, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and the Misses McKeever, are now passing the heated term at Murray Bay, Canada.

Mrs. Carroll Mercer, wife of Maj. Mercer, U. S. A., will soon take up quarters at New London, Conn., for the month of August.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of General C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., is in North Hatley, Canada, where she will pass the summer.

Mrs. Smart, wife of Dr. Smart, U. S. A., is slowly recovering from a very serious illness at her home in Hillyer Park, Washington, D. C.

Capt. A. Cronkhite, 4th U. S. Art., and family are at Mountain Lake Park, Md. The Captain will join at Fort Monroe, Va., in August.

Maj. William Gerlach, 12th U. S. Inf., at present represents the line, and Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surgeon of the staff at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Mrs. Meyia, with her daughter, Mrs. Capron, has joined Mrs. Humphrey, wife of General F. C. Humphrey, U. S. A., at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Ricketts, widow of the late General Ricketts, U. S. A., having passed the early summer in Washington, D. C., has gone to Newton, N. J.

Lient. C. A. E. King, U. S. N., has gone on his annual leave, and has joined his family at Bellevue Hotel, Md., where he will remain until August.

Capt. Wilcox, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilcox, are remaining in Washington, D. C., this summer, as the Captain's duties keep him busy at the Department.

Maj. George H. Morgan, 28th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain 3d U. S. Cav.), stationed at Camp Meade, Pa., visited at Fort Meyer, Va., his former station, this week.

Rear Admiral Greer, U. S. N., Mrs. and Miss Greer have been passing the summer at Atlantic City, N. J. Miss Greer has now joined friends near Warrenton, Va.

General John Moore, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Moore are now at the Isle of Shoals, N. H., after having made a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Thompson, in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Hunker, wife of Capt. Hunker, U. S. A., is passing the summer with her aunt, Mrs. George W. Childs, who has taken a cottage at the Green Briar, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk, wife of Maj. Shunk, U. S. V. (Captain 8th Cav.), has gone to Fort Logan, Col., where she will spend the summer with her husband, who has been assigned to the 34th Inf.

Med. Dir. J. B. Parker, U. S. N., with Mrs. Parker has gone to Capon Spring, W. Va. Their daughters, Mrs. W. M. Beaman and Miss E. Y. Parker, are spending the summer on the coast of Maine.

Capt. F. O. Johnson, 3d U. S. Cav., who has been for some time past on special duty at Fort Meyer, Va., now rejoins his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, preparatory to going with it to the Philippines.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Col. J. L. Bell, U. S. A., is with her family at Rock Island, Ill., while the Colonel is in the Philippines on duty. Mrs. Bell is a sister of Mrs. Garlington, wife of Col. Garlington, U. S. A.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., was in Washington, D. C., for a few days during the past week. Mrs. Wainwright is occupying her cottage at Jamestown, R. I., this summer.

Mrs. Diana Bullitt Kearny, widow of the late General Phil Kearny, is occupying her cottage at Cape May, N. J. Her daughter, Mrs. Powell, is with her, and recently they had a visit from General Watts Kearny and his wife.

Mrs. Garlington, wife of Col. Garlington, U. S. A., is passing the summer at Silver Springs, Md., near Washington. D. C. Col. Garlington is still in Washington, where his official duties keep him, but makes frequent visits to his family.

Capt. John Rodgers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rodgers, who have passed the early summer at the Chevy Chase Inn, near Washington, D. C., will leave Aug. 1 for Cape May, N. J. Capt. Rodgers has improved in health and seems quite himself again.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Jeanne Crosby, has gone to Babylon, L. I., for a prolonged visit to her family. Miss Merriman Crosby will spend the summer with relatives at Atlantic City.

Comdr. R. W. Milligan, U. S. N., was in Washington during the week on business connected with the Norfolk navy yard. Mrs. Milligan and family will join her husband from Annapolis during the coming week. Miss Mollie Milligan is visiting friends in Maryland.

WHAT DO OUR ARTILLERY SAY TO THIS?
Capt. B. H. McCalla read the second half of his paper on the lessons of the late war before the Naval War College July 25. He favored the transfer of seven regiments of artillery from the Army to the Navy. He paid a tribute to the Cuban soldiers, and said:

"The plan I propose for coast defences is for the transfer to the Navy of the seven regiments of artillery now provided by law for the Army. These regiments would constitute the coast artillery and, under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, would garrison the permanent fortifications of our harbors and roadsteads, thus bringing the whole subject of coast defence under one Department of the Government. The main protection of our coast line must be a fleet large enough to defeat any possible enemy. The supplemental fortifications about our principal harbors and ports of refuge for our squadrons should be sufficient to prevent the entrance of a hostile force, but all branches should be under one control in order to insure that harmonious action which, though sometimes unnecessary to ultimate success, is always essential to speedy victories, which mean economy of life and money."

"I know that our officers and men, whether ashore or afloat, all did their best, and I believe that the patriotism, courage, discipline and gunnery in the ships were excellent. I have witnessed the appreciation and enthusiasm with which officers and men of the Navy and all references to it have been received by the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific who have done us great honor, but I cannot close this paper without calling attention to the accepted belief in the United States that our Navy is invincible, and that it is large enough for our defence or for the execution of any policy adopted by the nation."

"Foreign governments know exactly the number of our ships and the trained personnel of our Navy, and they are not to be deceived by the list of available yachts and merchantmen nor misled by claims that the various State naval militia forces can take the place of a regular naval reserve. The commercial ships and the naval militia have great value as a help to the regular organization, but their importance as a reserve appears to have been, I regret to say, greatly overestimated by the general public since the close of the Spanish war."

"Of one fact we can have no doubt, and that is, supremacy on the land has been assured by the most perfectly equipped and highly instructed Regular Army the world has ever known. So the dominion on the sea can only be attained and held by means of a large and perfectly appointed permanent Navy, the personnel of which will have to work loyally and untiringly in preparing and training for the wars of the future, which, like those of the past, will generally come without much notice or warning."

Perhaps the high opinion of the regular Army entertained by Capt. McCalla may explain his anxiety to add a portion of them to the Navy. But we fear that the Army will forbid the bams.

CO-OPERATIVE FIRE ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the frequent changes of station of officers, at the present time, it is difficult for the secretary to know whether the notices of assessment sent out reach the officers addressed. As members doubtless know, approximately at least, the date when their assessments are due, being the anniversary of their entrance into the association, if a month or two previous to this date they will kindly send their addresses to the secretary, they will facilitate the business of the association, and economize its funds, as the Constitution requires that registered notices be sent to delinquent members, before they shall be dropped as inactive. Under present circumstances, doubtless many registered letters would fail to reach the officers addressed.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Chaplain, U. S. A.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SWORD FOR CAPT. CHADWICK.

The citizens of Morgantown, W. Va., have almost completed arrangements for a sword presentation to their distinguished townsmen, Capt. French E. Chadwick, a graduate of the West Virginia University, and the demonstration in his honor will be attended by Gov. G. W. Atkinson and many officers of the State administration. The entire State is more or less interested in it, and visitors will gather from every county to honor the officer. The date of the affair has not been selected definitely, but the sword has been ordered and it will be a splendid gift, purchased through a general committee which acts for willing contributors in many parts of the State. A banquet will be tendered Capt. Chadwick, and the day will be the biggest in the history of the university town. The Captain is a graduate of the University of West Virginia, and entered the Navy by way of the Navy Academy Sept. 28, 1861.

THE SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

The Dum Dum bullet retired from the competitions at Bisley rifle meeting before the first day was ended, the council deciding to withdraw all the ammunition for service rifles and to substitute the manufacture of 1897, obtaining 20,000 rounds from the Middlesex Rifle Association. Three slight accidents settled the question of using the Dum Dum with cordite. A faulty shot from a Surrey Sergeant's rifle was decided by Capt. Davis, representing Woolwich and Col. Lockyer, of the Enfield factory, to be caused by metallic fouling, but it was quickly followed by a similar case, the competitor being Serjt. Clement Smith, of the Middlesex Yeomanry, an old hand not to be suspected of carelessness. Lastly Lieut. Barham, R. E., was blinded for a moment, and the breech bolt of his rifle was blown back. The council made some fresh trials with no better average results, and the Dum Dum was rejected, to the relief of the Volunteers.

In the Waldegrave competition at Bisley, Major, the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, 1st V. B. Bucks, made a score of ten consecutive bulls' eyes at 800 yards and five consecutive bulls' eyes at 900 yards, the latter score being 43 out of the possible 50 points, using the match rifle. In the extras, Lieut. Varley, of the Honorable Artillery Company, made a score of seven consecutive bulls' eyes at 600 yards, using the service rifle. The Oxford and Cambridge teams, using the Mannlicher rifle in competition for the Humphrey Challenge Cup were nearly equal when each team had fired fifteen rounds at 800 yards, the difference being only one point, but at 900 and 1,000 yards Oxford gained and ended with a total of 758 to Cambridge's 716. In the Regulars and Volunteer officers' match, the Regulars gained only fourteen points at 800 yards, and were equally matched at 900, but gained 34 at 1,000, ending with a total of 1,528 to the Volunteers' 1,480.

AN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE.

In the case of the steamship Olinde Rodrigues the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the very interesting question, What constitutes an effective blockade? The vessel in question was captured by the United States armed cruiser New Orleans while attempting to enter the blockaded port of San Juan, Porto Rico, on the morning of July 17, 1898. The claimants for the discharge and restitution of the steamship contended that the blockade of San Juan at the time of the capture of the Olinde Rodrigues was not an effective blockade, and that the vessel was not violating the blockade when seized. The District Court rendered an opinion Dec. 13, 1898, holding that the blockade of San Juan was not effective, and entered a decree ordering the restitution of the ship to the claimants. From this decree the United States appealed to the Supreme Court, and the latter tribunal found itself unable to concur with the learned district judge in the conclusion that the blockade was not effective, holding that a vessel actually captured in attempting to enter a blockaded port, after warning entered on her log by a cruiser off that port only a few days before, cannot dispute the efficiency of the force to which she was subjected; in other words, that an effective blockade is one that is so effective as to make it dangerous in fact for vessels to attempt to enter the blockaded port. Following out this view of the case, it was held that the effectiveness of a blockade is not to be determined by the number of blockading force, for if a single modern cruiser blockading a port renders it in fact dangerous for other craft to enter the port the blockade is practically effective—all of which appears to be common sense as well as good law. Chief Justice Fuller, who wrote the opinion, well remarked that in this case the vessel had been actually warned twelve days before her seizure, and that no reason existed for the supposition that the blockade had been pretermitted or relaxed; under these circumstances her commander had no right to experiment as to the practical effectiveness of the blockade, and if he did so he took the risk.—Albany Law Journal.

According to Dr. Daywalt, of San Francisco, who returned on the transport Indiana, a Filipino wounded in battle is in a large measure insensible to pain. One man had his eye torn out by a bullet, and his jaw shattered. When the wound was dressed he tore the bandage off, and two or three days later was breaking a horse, as if there was no gaping wound in his head. The Doctor cites other similar cases.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 132, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 20, 1899.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes of station of troops are ordered:

Batteries N and O, 2d U. S. Artillery, from the Department of the East to the Department of the Gulf. These batteries will report as soon as practicable after Oct. 1, 1899, to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to a station.

The department commanders will, by concert of action, arrange details of the movement and report by telegraph the departure and arrival of troops and strength of command.

The Quartermaster's Department will arrange for the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department for the subsistence supplies, and the Medical Department for the medical supplies.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 133, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 21, 1899.
Publishes form of leave of absence for contract nurses.

G. O. 134, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 22, 1899.
L.—The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, July 13, 1899.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 198, Army Regulations, names to new batteries of which have recently been constructed along the seacoast of the United States are hereby given as follows:

Battery at Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Mass., Fort Strong, in honor of the late Major General George C. Strong, U. S. V., war of 1861-65.

Battery at Grovers Cliff, Boston Harbor, Mass., Fort Banks, in honor of the late Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, U. S. V., war of 1861-65.

Battery at Plum Island, Long Island, N. Y., Fort Terry, in honor of the late Major General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A.

Battery at Delaware City, Delaware, Fort DuPont, in honor of the late Rear Admiral Samuel F. DuPont, U. S. N.

Battery at Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Fort Pensacola.

Ballast Point, San Diego, Cal., Fort Rosecrans, in honor of the late Major General William S. Rosecrans, U. S. V., Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Chinook Point, mouth of Columbia River, Fort Columbia.

Admiralty Head, Puget Sound, Fort Casey, in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Case, C. E., U. S. A.

Batteries at Fort Caswell, N. C., constituting the defenses of the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and of Wilmington, N. C.

12-inch Battery, Battery Caswell, on the site of old Fort Caswell, which fort is believed to have been named in honor of Richard Caswell, a distinguished member of the Continental Congress, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, and first Governor of the State of North Carolina.

8-inch Battery, Battery Swift, in honor of the late Capt. Alexander J. Swift, C. E., who was employed upon the construction of Fort Caswell, and who died of disease contracted in the field during the Mexican war.

5-inch Battery, Battery Shipp, in honor of the late 1st Lt. William K. Shipp, 10th Cav., killed at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

Battery at Hawkins Point, Md., Fort Armistead, in honor of the late Major George Armistead, Corps of Artillery, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct while in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., in the successful defense of that post against the attack of the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane on Sept. 13 and 14, 1814, and whose steadfast bravery on this occasion saved the city of Baltimore from capture, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key in the composition of the patriotic words of our national air, "The Star Spangled Banner."

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

II.—By direction of the President, so much of par. 1, G. O. 112, Aug. 6, 1898, War Department, A. G. O., as relates to the designation of the mortar battery on Sullivan's Island, S. C., is hereby amended to read "Battery Capron," instead of "Fort Capron."

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 34, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 12, 1899.
The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Typewriters.—Hereafter when typewriters supplied to the Army by the Quartermaster's Department become unserviceable they will be submitted to a Board of Survey, and a copy of the proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, with a view to having the machines repaired, if practicable, or otherwise disposed of.—(Orders Sec. War, July 8, '99—250160 A. G. O.)

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. COLORADO, JULY 20, 1899.
1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Colorado.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. OF EAST, JULY 25, 1899.
Commanding officers of seacoast forts in this Department at which obsolete ordnance and ordnance stores have accumulated to such an extent as to be an incumbrance, will at once cause inventory and inspection reports to be prepared and forwarded to these headquarters for the action of an inspector.

Reports are not required from forts which have already forwarded them during the present calendar year.

By command of Major General Merritt:

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 3, 1899.
Publishes instructions relative to writs of habeas corpus.

G. O. 18, DEPT. GULF, JULY 25, 1899.
1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., is appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander.

By order of Colonel Frank:

JON T. MARTIN, Capt. and Acting J. A., A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 18, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 10, 1899.
The attention of post commanders is invited to G. O. 60, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1899, and the opinion of the Attorney General, relative to post exchanges, and they will see that civilians have no pecuniary interest in the profits of the exchange beyond the payment to them of a fixed salary for their service.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

CIRCULAR 19, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 11, 1899.
Publishes a circular from the Treasury Department relative to the quarantine regulations relative to the disinfection of baggage and personal effects from Cuban and Porto Rican ports.

G. O. 20, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 8, 1899.
Relates to public school administration.

G. O. 24, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 8, 1899.
Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Paymr., Dept. of Porto Rico.

G. O. 25, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 11, 1899.
Announces that the Primary Court of the District of the Cathedral, in the city of San Juan, is discontinued.

G. O. 26, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 14, 1899.
Announces that the Collector of Internal Revenues at San Juan is designated as the Disbursing Officer for the State Treasury and Interior Departments.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, July 14, 1899.
Publishes rules to be observed as respects the conduct of the public business in the several Civil Departments and Bureaus.

Refers to the Department of Justice in connection with plans to further reduce public expenditures, and, in practical accordance with the recommendations of committees composed of public spirited citizens of this island, whose advice and counsel has been solicited, and with the advice of the Secretary of Justice.

G. O. 100, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, July 15, 1899.
1st Lieut. James A. Hornbrook, 5th U. S. Cav., is appointed secretary and treasurer of the Board of Prison Control, established by G. O. 77, these headquarters, and so much of par. VII. of that order as relates to the secretary of the board is revoked.

CIRCULAR 35, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 24, 1899.
The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I.—Mechanics.—The mechanics for each battery of heavy artillery authorized by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, will be appointed by the company commander, under paragraph 290 of the Regulations, the same as musicians, artificers, and wagoners, and will be subject to reduction by the company commander for incompetency or misconduct.—(Orders Sec. War, July 21, '99—253,896 A. G. O.).

II.—Discharge Certificate.—When a discharge certificate is given a soldier of the United States Volunteers, it will be signed by the commanding officer of the company and countersigned by the commanding officer of the regiment instead of the mustering officer. The latter officer is required to countersign only discharges of soldiers belonging to regiments bearing State designations.—(Decision Sec. War, July 22, '99—253,442 A. G. O.)

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 135, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 22, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in stations of troops are hereby ordered:

The headquarters and troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, 3d U. S. Cavalry are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will proceed by rail, properly equipped for field-service, with their horses, baggage and equipment, to Seattle, Wash., for transportation to the Philippine Islands, to be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific.

The band of the regiment will remain on duty at Fort Myer, Va.

Troops B, G and I are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will proceed with their equipment and such horses as may be left with them to the Department of the East, for assignment at Fort Myer, Va.

Department commanders where troops affected by this order are now stationed will, from the forces remaining at their disposal, arrange for such detachments as may be necessary to guard and protect the public property and buildings left vacant, and will, by concert of action, arrange with the Commanding General, Department of California, for the details of the movement.

Those troops designated for service in the Philippine Islands will be filled to the maximum strength of one hundred and twenty men by transfer of recruits from the San Francisco depot, and the Quartermaster's Department will provide by transfer and purchase sufficient horses to mount the command.

Commanding officers will report their departure from present stations, stating strength of command and hour of arrival at destination by telegraph to the War Department.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation and forage, the Subsistence Department travel rations, and the Medical Department medicines and medical attendance en route.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 136, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 24, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1,203 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 52, March 20, 1899, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

1,203.—The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows:
Six brooms and four brushes per month to each troop, battery, or company.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each non-commissioned staff officer, including those of regiments, squadrons and battalions.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit cannot be given in another.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 34, DIVISION OF CUBA, JULY 21, 1899.
Relates to Boards of Survey.

G. O. 29, DEPT. HAVANA, JULY 20, 1899.
Publishes instructions relating to matters of hygiene and sanitation.

G. O. 138, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 27, 1899.
I.—The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
War Department, Washington, July 24, 1899.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of par. 198, Army Regulations, names for new batteries which have recently been constructed along the seacoast of the United States are hereby given as follows:

Battery at Marrowstone Point, Puget Sound, Fort Flagler, in honor of the late Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Battery at Great Gull Island, opposite New London, Conn., Fort Michie, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., U. S. A., killed in action at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Mortar Battery at Fort Caswell, N. C., Battery Bagley, in honor of the late Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N., of North Carolina, killed in action at Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, 1898.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

152a. When a soldier is sentenced to court martial to confinement without dishonorable discharge for a period extending beyond the expiration of his term of enlistment, he will be discharged without honor on the date of the expiration of the term of enlistment, but will be held to serve out his sentence, the certificate of discharge being delivered to him on his release from confinement. When, however, a soldier's term of enlistment expires while he is waiting trial or sentence, he will be discharged (honorably, without honor, or dishonorably, according to circumstances), on the date of the receipt of an order publishing the case or otherwise disposing of it, and the discharge will be dated accordingly.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 35, DEPT. SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE, July 14, 1899.

Pursuant to the orders of the President, published in General Orders No. 120, A. G. O., dated July 1, 1899, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Prince. LEONARD WOOD, Brigadier General, U. S. V.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

July 22, 1899.

Robert Calverley, formerly Major, 2d U. S. V. Cav., appointed Captain.

Robert B. Cramer, 1st Lieutenant in the Volunteer Army.

July 24, 1899.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

A. F. Preston, formerly Capt., 2d Ore. Vol.
A. J. Brazeau, formerly 1st Lieut., 2d Ore. Vol.
E. P. Crowne, formerly Adj't., 2d Ore. Vol.
Kenneth W. Burr, 160th Ind.
George W. Diegler, 159th Ind.
George F. Connor, 7th Ill.
Edwin H. Fitzgerald, 157th Ind.
Frederick Goedecke, Iowa Vol.
Ellison L. Glimer, 1st Lieut., Co. D, 2d N. C.
Harrison S. Kerrick, Ill. Vol.
William C. King, Maj., 12th Pa.
Edward Y. Miller, Capt., 5th Ill.
John F. Ryan, Capt., 7th Ill.
Richard Henry Savage, Maj., U. S. V., Engrs.
E. Ross Smith, 159th Ind.
Thomas Talbot, 2d Lieut., 6th Mass.
Charles W. Van Way, Capt., 21st Kan.
W. C. Wyman, Maj., Iowa Vol.
John A. Wagner, Capt., 1st N. C.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tillman Campbell, 1st Lieut., Co. L, 2d Ark.
Lawrence S. Carson, Capt., 1st S. C.
De Witt C. Chamberlin.
George H. Caldwell, 161st Ind.
Ass. F. Flak, Lieut., 1st Mont.
Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, 5th Inf.
John B. Bonner, 15th Ind.
Joseph Matson, Iowa Vol.
James M. McManus, Iowa Vol.
Arthur O'Leary, Sergt., 1st Mont.
George S. Ralston, 1st Lieut., 3d Neb.
Charles F. Richmond, 4th Ill.
John M. Shook, Co. H, 21st Kan.
Charles C. Smith, 161st Ind.
Theophilus B. Steele, Lieut., 202d N. Y.
Bissell Thomas, Battery, 3d U. S. Art.
Alvin C. Voris, 4th Ill.
William S. Weaver, 1st Lieut., Co. E, 22d Kan.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Lyman W. V. Kennon, A. A. G., U. S. V., having accepted the appointment of Colonel, 34th Infantry, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service as Major and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., only, to date July 19, 1899. (W. D., July 21.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Phillip Reade, I. G., U. S. V., with permission to visit the United States. (D. H., July 21.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to such points in the States of Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Kentucky, as may be necessary to carry out the special instructions given him by the Quartermaster General of the Army in connection with the inspection and purchase of horses for the Army. (W. D., July 21.)

Capt. Lewis V. Williams, A. Q. M., U. S. V., in addition to his present duties as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Crook, will report in person to Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., general superintendent Army transport service, New York City, New York, for temporary duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport McPherson, to relieve Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, A. Q. M., U. S. A., of those duties. Capt. Wood will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty pertaining to the inspection and purchase of horses for the Army, and will proceed to such points in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Wyoming as may be necessary in connection with this duty. (W. D., July 21.)

Capt. William E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Tartar, to sail July 22. (D. C., July 19.)

Maj. John L. Clem Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Hatillo, P. R., for the purpose of examining into the condition of the wreck belonging to the Quartermaster's Department at that place. (D. P. R., July 7.)

Capt. M. Gray Zalinski, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City. (D. P. R., July 7.)

Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Tacoma, Wash., for duty pertaining to the shipment of mules to Manila. (W. D., July 26.)

Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will take charge of a load of mules to be shipped from Tacoma, Wash., and accompany the same to Manila. (W. D., July 26.)

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Seattle, Wash. (W. D., July 26.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M., U. S. A., and Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Inf., are detailed by the Secretary of War as members of the Army retiring board ordered to meet at Denver, Colo., vice Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, and Col. Henry B. Freeman, 24th U. S. Inf., relieved. (W. D., July 26.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Roth (appointed July 25, 1899, from Quartermaster Sergeant, 10th U. S. Infantry, Matanzas, Cuba, will be sent to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., July 26.)

Capt. Harry L. Pettus, A. A. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Meade. (W. D., July 26.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Kay (appointed July 22, 1899, from 1st Sergt., Co. A, 23d U. S. Inf.), Manila, will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, A. C. S., U. S. V., will report by

letter to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the division for instructions in regard to his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Nuevitas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, July 18.)

Commy. Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose, will be sent to his proper station at Fort McPherson, Ga. (W. D., July 21.)

Commy. Sergt. Henry H. Alles, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the camp of returning Volunteers, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 14.)

Capt. Alexander R. Piper, C. S., U. S. V. (Captain, U. S. A., retired), is honorably discharged from the service as Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., only, to date July 12, 1899. (W. D., July 24.)

The following changes are made in the stations of Commissary Sergeants, U. S. A.: William H. Farthing, from San Juan to Aguadilla; Hugo Laskowski, from Ponce to Cayey; Paul Eckhart, from San Juan to Larea. (D. P. R., July 8.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as an additional member of the board of officers convened by par. 3, S. O. 133, c. s., these headquarters, vice Capt. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (D. P. R., June 5.)

Maj. William L. Kneedler, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in this division and will comply with the instructions contained in par. 40, S. O. 129, c. s., H. Q. A. (D. Cuba, July 15.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Escobar, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for station. (D. Cuba, July 15.)

A. A. Surg. James M. Parrot and Frederick H. Sparrenberger, U. S. A., are assigned to U. S. Military Hospital No. 1, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, July 15.)

Maj. S. P. Kramer, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Quemados, Cuba. (D. Cuba, July 15.)

A. A. Surg. Percy Ahrons, U. S. A., is assigned to U. S. Military Hospital No. 1, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, July 18.)

A. A. Surg. Lieven de Poorter, Jr., U. S. A., is assigned to the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio and will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, July 18.)

Par. 42, S. O. 164, July 15, 1899, W. D., revoking so much of par. 32, S. O. 159, July 10, 1899, W. D., as relates to A. A. Surg. Henry H. Bradley, U. S. A., is annulled. (W. D., July 10.)

A. A. Surg. John J. Gilhuly, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 19.)

A. A. Surg. John Ryan Devereux, U. S. A., will proceed from Fort Hamilton, New York, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty at the camp hospital. (W. D., July 19.)

A. A. Surg. F. A. E. Disney, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., to accompany 19th Infantry to Manila. (P. I. (W. D., July 19.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: L. B. Sandall, George H. Calkins. (W. D., July 19.)

A. A. Surg. Guy G. Bailey, U. S. A., will proceed from Mackinac Island, Mich., to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., July 20.)

Leave for one month to take effect on or about July 21, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., July 20.)

Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg., U. S. A., is detailed temporarily a member of the Army retiring board ordered to meet at Governors Island, New York, by par. 1, S. O. 150, June 28, 1899, W. D., during the absence of Capt. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., July 21.)

A. A. Surg. John N. Goltra, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (W. D., July 21.)

The leave granted Maj. Wilfrid Turnbull, Surg., U. S. V., is extended one month on account of sickness. (W. D., July 21.)

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the 3d U. S. Cavalry upon its arrival. (W. D., July 21.)

Acting Hospital Steward John H. Mansfield, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with the 30th Infantry, U. S. V. (W. D., July 22.)

A. A. Surg. Henry H. Bradley, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the camp hospital, Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., July 22.)

A. A. Surg. Hyman Finkelstein, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty to accompany the 3d Cavalry to Manila. (W. D., July 22.)

A. A. Surg. Wilson Murray, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the C. O., 3d U. S. Cavalry to Manila. (W. D., July 22.)

A. A. Surg. Wilson Murray, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the C. O., 3d U. S. Cavalry, for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., July 22.)

Acting Hospital Steward O. F. Snyder will proceed to Plum Island for duty. (Fort Monroe, July 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Edward Carter will proceed to West Point for duty. (Fort Columbus, July 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. August McLeod will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 22.)

A. A. Surg. R. E. Caldwell is relieved from temporary duty at El Morro, and will transfer the property pertaining to the Medical Department thereto to the Surgeon, San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., July 3.)

Hosp. Stwd. James H. Boyle will be sent to report for duty at the Detention Camp, Angel Island, Cal. (D. Cal., July 18.)

A. A. Surg. William Grey Miller, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the Detention Camp, Angel Island, Cal. (D. Cal., July 14.)

A. A. Surg. Hyman M. Cohen, U. S. A., will, in addition to his other duties, report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as Attending Surgeon at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (D. Cal., July 20.)

Leave for 10 days is granted to Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (D. Cal., July 20.)

A. A. Surg. T. A. McCulloch, U. S. A., will report to Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., on the transport Tacoma, for duty on that ship during the voyage to Manila, and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., July 20.)

A. A. Surg. Charles F. Craig, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 24.)

Leave for 20 days is granted A. A. Surg. F. M. Barney, U. S. A. (W. D., July 24.)

Leave for 20 days is granted A. A. Surg. William Redin Kirk, U. S. A. (W. D., July 24.)

A. A. Surg. Gerry S. Drivier, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the C. O., Battalion 3d U. S. Cav., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., July 24.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas C. Stunkard, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., July 24.)

A. A. Surg. T. A. McCulloch, U. S. A., will report at Presidio, Cal., for duty at camp of recruits. (D. Cal., July 18.)

A. A. Surg. P. H. McAndrew, is assigned to duty at the General Hospital, San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., July 10.)

A. A. Surg. H. H. Williams will report at Mayaguez, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., July 10.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S. is hereby granted Maj. Rafael Echeverria, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (D. Cuba, July 20.)

Hosp. Stwd. Harry L. Kolseth, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. Military Hospital No. 1, for medical treatment. (D. Cuba, July 20.)

A. A. Surg. George P. Feed, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., and report to C. O., 28th U. S. V. Inf., for duty. (D. Cuba, July 20.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charlie R. Abbott will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty with troops going to Manila. (Fort Monroe, July 25.)

The sick leave granted Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended two months. (W. D., July 26.)

So much of par. 31, S. O. 169, July 21, 1899, W. D., as directs Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the 3d U. S. Cavalry, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to the C. O., 3d U. S. Cavalry, on or before Aug. 10, 1899, for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

A. A. Surg. Henry H. Bradley, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

A. A. Surg. John B. Hicks, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., for duty. Upon arrival of A. A. Surg. Hicks, A. A. Surg. A. P. D. Cleary, U. S. A., will

proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (W. D., July 26.)
Par. 40, S. O. 171, July 24, 1899, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. Charles F. Craig, U. S. A., is revoked.

A. A. Surg. Charles F. Craig, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty at Camp Columbia, Cuba. (W. D., July 26.)

Maj. Charles L. Heimann, Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of Texas. (W. D., July 26.)

A. A. Surg. John R. Clark, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frederick S. Simmons, Hospital Corps, will proceed to Wallace, Idaho, to relieve Acting Hospital Steward B. L. Greenamyer, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., July 26.)

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed by the first available transport to Manila. (W. D., July 25.)

A. A. Surg. J. G. Marron, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 25.)

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as C. O. of the U. S. Hospital, U. S. S. (Capt. John C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., July 25.)

A. A. Surg. Theodore J. Lyster, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., July 25.)

The following named medical officers are relieved from further duty and station at the posts hereinafter designated: Maj. Ogden Rafferty, Surg., 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.; Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (W. D., July 25.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Niels J. Bjork, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.; Acting Hosp. Stwd. Louis Claster, Hospital Corps, to Fort Myer, Va. (W. D., July 25.)

M

month, with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of one month. (D. P. B., July 10.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. SUMNER.

Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Acting Inspr. Gen., of the Department, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and make an investigation into certain charges preferred against Post M. Sgt. Charles Campbell, U. S. A. (D. L., July 18.) The following transfers in the 6th U. S. Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. Alvord Van P. Anderson, from Troop G to B; 1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, from Troop B to G. (W. D., July 26.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

The following transfer and assignment in the 8th U. S. Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, from Troop M to Troop D; 1st Lieut. William G. Sims, assigned to Troop M. (W. D., July 10.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., July 22.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., July 22.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Capt. Stephen L' H. Siocum, 8th U. S. Cav., military attache. (W. D., July 26.)

So much of par. 30, S. O. 151, June 29, 1899, W. D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 8th U. S. Cav., to Troop A of that regiment is so amended as to assign him to Troop E, 8th U. S. Cavalry. (W. D., July 25.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS McGREGOR.

Cof. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and make a thorough investigation of the destruction of buildings and other public property at that post by fire within the present month. (D. Colo., July 18.)

The leave granted Maj. Martin B. Hughes, 9th U. S. Cav., is extended three months. (W. D., July 23.)

The leave granted Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., July 25.)

So much of par. 45, S. O. 168, July 20, 1899, W. D., as relates to Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th U. S. Cav., is revoked. (W. D., July 25.)

1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, Commy., 9th U. S. Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of cavalry horses for the Philippine Islands. (W. D., July 25.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st U. S. Art., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., July 24.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

So much of par. 19, S. O. 95, April 24, 1899, W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d U. S. Art., to join his battery is revoked. (W. D., July 25.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.

Leave for 25 days, from July 20, 1899, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d U. S. Art. (W. D., July 24.)

Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art., is hereby detailed to purchase horses for the U. S. cavalry, and will proceed, in the order named, to the following points: Enterprise, Ore.; Pendleton, Ore.; Walla Walla, Wash.; Ellensburg, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Vet. Surg. Edward J. Creely, Mr. William Krichelt, employee Q. M. Department, and Pvt. Cole, Battery O, 3d Art., will accompany Lieut. Col. Randolph and assist him in the work above directed. (D. Cal., July 19.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The leave granted Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th U. S. Art., is extended one month. (W. D., July 19.)

1st Sergt. T. C. Jones, H, 4th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort McHenry. (Fort Mott, July 25.)

Sergt. H. A. Clark, M, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Independence for duty as Acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Warren, July 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Ira P. Haynes, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, July 22.)

Leave for six days is granted Capt. P. Leahy, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, July 23.)

Corpl. F. W. Farmer, A, 4th Art.; Corpl. F. A. Hall, O, 4th Art., and Pvt. C. A. Hill, D, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

The leave for ten days granted Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., is extended one day. (D. E., July 27.)

Sergt. H. A. Clark, Co. M, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Ordnance Sergeant at Fort Strong, L. I. Head. (Fort Strong, July 25.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Hancock of Capt. E. R. Hillis, 5th Art., is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art. (D. E., July 22.)

Sergt. Julian Gray, L, 5th Art., and guard will proceed to Naugatuck, Conn., for a deserter. (Fort Hancock, July 21.)

Sergt. H. Tobin, M, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his warrant has been continued from June 8, 1892.

Corps. L. M. Kilgour and W. F. Rock, I, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. A. Devereux, A, 5th Art., is detailed N. C. O. in charge of casualties. (Fort Columbus, July 24.)

Sergt. James Winters, C, 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Hancock, July 24.)

Corps. W. Greggerson, Co. H, and G. Hoff, Co. N, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

Corps. H. C. Smith, Co. A, and E. W. Henderson, Co. L, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 6th Art., is assigned to duty as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport New York, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 18.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

1st Lieut. F. E. Johnston, 7th Art., is granted three days' leave. (Fort Adams, July 21.)

S. O. 102 appointing 1st Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th Art., a board of survey to report upon the present condition of certain mortar carriages at Fort Preble, Me., is revoked. (D. E., July 22.)

Corps. E. A. Lushbaugh, Light Battery C, 7th Art., has been appointed Veterinary Sergeant.

A board of survey to consist of Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., is constituted at Fort Preble, to report upon the present condition of eight 12-inch mortar carriages at that post. (D. E., July 22.)

Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business connected with his duty as member of the board of officers appointed by S. O. 86, H. Q. A. (D. E., July 22.)

2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 7th Art., is placed in charge of recruits. (Washington Barracks, July 14.)

1st Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, 7th U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the board of survey appointed by par. 10, S. O. 100, April 29, 1899, from this office, vice Capt. George B. Davis, C. S., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., July 19.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, 7th Art. (D. E., July 25.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer and Post Treasurer. (Washington Barracks, July 21.)

Q. M. Sergt. N. D. Schoemaker and Sergt. F. O. Laidley, E, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams as witnesses before G. C. M. (Fort Preble, July 23.)

A board of survey to consist of Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., is constituted at Fort Preble, to report upon the present condition of eight 12-inch mortar carriages at that post. (D. E., July 22.)

Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business connected with his duty as member of the board of officers appointed by S. O. 86, H. Q. A. (D. E., July 22.)

2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 7th Art., is placed in charge of recruits. (Washington Barracks, July 14.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ABRAM A. HARBACH.

Col. Evan Miles, 1st U. S. Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service July 19, 1899, is announced. (W. D., July 19.)

Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf., on the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty, to conduct recruits to Cuba. (W. D., July 19.) Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st U. S. Inf. (W. D., July 22.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., is directed to report in person to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination by the board. (W. D., July 23.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Maj. George O. Webster, 4th U. S. Inf., will proceed to his home to await retirement from active service. (W. D., July 25.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George N. Bomford, 5th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., July 19.)

Col. Comba, 5th Inf., under date of Santiago Barracks, July 1, 1899, in Regimental Orders, announces that 1st Lieut. Edward Sigerfoose, 5th Inf., is detailed as Battalion Adjutant to fill an existing vacancy.

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT E. BURT.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 18.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 17.)

Par. 3, S. O. 139, June 25, 1899, W. D., relating to 2d Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 25th U. S. Inf., recently appointed, is revoked. (W. D., July 25.)

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

26TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDMUND RICE.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Duval, 26th Inf., is designated to have supervisory charge of guards and guard duty. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 20.)

2d Lieut. Max Wagner, 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., July 20.)

Capt. William F. Meeks, 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., July 24.)

Capt. Thomas Talbot, 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL.

1st Lieut. Clayton J. Bailey, 27th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, to rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Maj. David J. Craigie, 25th U. S. Inf., for assignment to recruiting duty at Trenton, N. J. (W. D., July 20.)

Lieut. O. D. Weed, 27th Inf., will proceed to New York and Lieut. J. D. Hannah to Hartford, for recruiting duty. (Camp Meade, July 22.)

Lieut. Knox, 27th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on recruiting duty. (Camp Meade, July 20.)

Lieut. E. S. Hartshorne, 27th Inf., will proceed to New York City for recruiting duty. (Camp Meade, July 23.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Grinths, Com., 27th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Camp Meade, July 25.)

30TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CORNELIUS GARDENER.

2d Lieut. Robert H. Gulick, 30th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Port Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

31ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES S. PETTIT.

So much of par. 30, S. O. 100, July 18, 1899, W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. John P. Spurr to proceed to join the 31st Infantry, U. S. V., at Fort Thomas, Ky., is amended to read, "2d Lieut. John P. Spurr." (W. D., July 22.)

Capt. Arthur G. Sharpie, 31st Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (W. D., July 19.)

1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 31st Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (W. D., July 19.)

32D INFANTRY—COLONEL LOUIS A. CRAIG.

1st Lieut. George A. Denamore, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., July 21.)

2d Lieut. Philip Mowry, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., July 21.)

Capt. Charles D. Comfort, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (W. D., July 24.)

1st Lieut. George S. Balston, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (W. D., July 25.)

33D INFANTRY—COLONEL LUTHER R. HARE.

1st Lieut. Jesse L. Hall, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 22.)

Capt. Godfrey R. Fowler, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 22.)

1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 22.)

2d Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 24.)

2d Lieut. Frank L. Case, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 24.)

1st Lieut. John C. Greenewalt, Asst. Surg., 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 25.)

Capt. Edward Davis, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 26.)

34TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1st Lieut. Robert B. Cramer, 34th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty. (W. D., July 21.)

1st Lieut. Robert B. Cramer, 34th Inf., U. S. V., on completion of the temporary duty assigned him in the foregoing paragraph, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., for duty. (W. D., July 21.)

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 34th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo. (W. D., July 20.)

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Shaw, 34th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (W. D., July 22.)

1st Lieut. John V. Green, 34th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (W. D., July 24.)

35TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

2d Lieut. Alian Lefort, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (W. D., July 21.)

Capt. Earle W. Tanner, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (W. D., July 21.)

Maj. Robert D. Walsh, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (W. D., July 21.)

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, 35th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V., for consultation with reference to the organization of his regiment. (D. Col., July 17.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin Kosman, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (W. D., July 22.)

1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, 35th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. L., July 21.)

BLACK, STARR & FROST

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.
NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at
short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—102 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.



BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality
Peaches and Pears, &c.

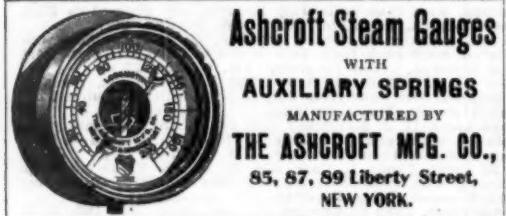
No solder used inside the cans. No Acid ever used in soldering
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but

GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.

HENRY K. COALE,
MESS CHESTS,
Cuisines and Camp Furniture,
136 Washington St., Chicago



SYPHONS OF HYGEIA Carbonic, Vichy
and Seltzer.
HYGEIA CLUB SODA, HYGEIA SARAPARILLA,
HYGEIA GINGER ALE.
All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis,
and Are Adapted for Any Climate.

HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.

CARL JUST & CO. Makers of...
FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS
And Dealers in...
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Successors to JUST BROS..
2518 and 2520 Eighth Ave., near 136th St. L Station,
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK CITY.

UNIFORMS GEORGE EVANS & CO.,
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY JACOBS, Army and Navy Uniforms,
Has Removed to 204 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARNOCK. Caps, Equipments, Clothing.
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANTAILORS,
AND IMPORTERS.
176, FIFTH AVENUE. Bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.

LUCKY & SAMMIS, Tailors,

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

In "Idylls of the Sea" by Frank T. Bullen, published
by the Appletons, a new set of sea-pictures is presented to
the public which perhaps has been a trifle fatigued by
Clark Russell's wild tales of the deep and by Mr. Kipling's attempts to do for boats and their men what he

JACOB REED'S SONS,

1412-1414 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of
the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

For the Summer—Khakis in Wool Serge
and Cotton. White Ducks and Flannels.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all
details, the best.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress
shirts, size for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.
No better wearing shirt can be made at any
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.

Adults praise it.
Children like it.
Physicians order it.

A pleasant, effervescent,
economic cure for all disorders of
the digestive tract.
Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the
World.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on
Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.

FRANK B. KEECH LATE U. S. ARMY WM. GOADBY LOEW I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

KEECH, LOEW & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS

TELEPHONE, 1330 CORTLANDT. 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Itterson & Hamlin Organs.

AN ELEGANT HOME
FOR RETIRED ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

LOND INDRY—Late home of Admiral Febiger, one mile from
Easton, Md. Water front, 100 acres, elegant granite house, all modern
improvements. Farm under cultivation. For further particulars and
photographs, address,

OHN C. FEBIGER, Jr., No. 620 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.

. . . ARMY AND NAVY . . .**OFFICER'S BLOUSE**

Made of finest quality Thibet, light
weight, for Summer wear.
Our special price, . . . \$20.00

This price does not include devices or lace
on sleeve for Naval Officers and these
Blouses are lined unless otherwise ordered.

White linen or cotton duck uniforms are
appropriate thoughts. Ordering now
secures prompt attention.

We have everything a man or boy wears
in civilian dress as well as uniforms.

OEHM & CO., Army and Navy
Outfitters. . . .
BALTIMORE, MD.

did so successfully for the Army and its men. One who knows of the science of which the author is possessed has more than a passing wonder that he can put into his writings an air of mystery and enchantment. Through some of his dreams there runs the spirit of Edgar Allan Poe, and in his descriptions of the ocean there is a greater rioting of phrase and luxury of metaphor than one will find even in the fantastic imaginings of Jules Verne. Vividness of word painting characterizes many chapters, especially the one dealing with the battle of a shipwrecked sailor with immense crabs and his timely rescue by Kanakas. Our increasing personal interest in other seas than ours since so many of our boys are sailing them in defense of the flag must give to the national love for good literature a keener sympathy with such writings as these.

The Democratic party in search of a Presidential candidate is making sheep's eyes at Admiral Dewey, who is from Vermont, where they cannot belong to the church if they do not include the Democratic party in the renunciation of the devil and all of his works. We don't believe that Barkis will be found willing, but he will get a rousing old welcome from the democratic city of New York all the same.

Hired Expert Witnesses.

In the "Recollections of Lord Coleridge," by W. P. Fishback, we find the following, which has especial timeliness on the eve of the new trial of Capt. Dreyfus, whose conviction was based on the testimony of handwriting experts. The fate that befell Dreyfus may come to any one of our Army officers so long as we worship at the false shrine of chiographic experts. These quotations should be read in connection with what was said on the same subject in our article on "Experts in Handwriting," published June 24, 1899, p. 1,025. It will be observed that courts martial in France are not governed by the civil law as to evidence.

"The hired professional expert witness has got to be such a nuisance, such an obstruction to the administration of justice, that he has been expelled from the courts of two civilized countries—France and Germany—and has been denounced and discredited in the highest courts of England and the United States. In a case reported in 21 How., pp. 88-100, Mr. Justice Grier said in his opinion: 'Experience has shown that opposite opinions of persons professing to be experts may be obtained to any amount; and it often happens that not only many days, but even weeks are consumed in cross-examinations to test the knowledge or skill of the witnesses and the correctness of their opinions, wasting the time of the court and wearying its patience and perplexing instead of elucidating the questions involved in the issue.'

"Mr. Justice McLean, when on the circuit, said in a case reported in 6 McLennan, 303, that 'the opinions of experts who have been examined are in conflict, and, so far as my experience goes, this has been uniformly the case where experts have been examined.'

"In the Tracy Peerage case, Lord Campbell said of an expert: 'I do not mean to throw any reflection on Sir Frederick Madden. I dare say he is a very respectable gentleman, and did not mean to give any evidence that was untrue, but really this confirms my opinion that hardly any weight is to be given to scientific witnesses; they come with a bias on their minds to support the cause in which they are embarked, and it appears to me that Sir Frederick Madden, if he had been a witness in a cause, and had been asked on a different occasion what he thought of this handwriting, would have given a totally different answer.'

The matter is of importance to the Army, because of the position assumed by a former member of the Corps of Judge Advocates of the Army, now District Attorney of the County of New York.

It is strange that a man of Maj. Gardiner's experience should not realize the peril to which he subjects his professional reputation when he suffers himself to be put in direct opposition to the best legal opinions on the subject of expert testimony. We trust that there is no other member of the corps of Judge Advocates of the Army, active or retired, who would be willing to stake so much as Maj. Gardiner has upon his confidence in the hired testimony of experts in handwriting.

THE RISKS OF WAR.

One of the stock arguments against the military profession because of the death and wounds that attend its exercise is shown to have but little weight when the facts are investigated. The Kansas City "Journal" says: "A careful summing up of the accounts of 4th of July accidents as given in the Kansas press shows that more people were dangerously hurt than the entire number of wounded in the 20th Kansas." From the statistics published in other papers it would appear that the number of killed and wounded on Independence Day in the entire United States exceeds the total casualty list in the Philippines since we took possession of the islands. The Chicago "Tribune" reports 1,600 casualties from sixty-seven cities and towns alone. According to Judge Parker, of the U. S. District Court, Arkansas, the number of homicides in the United States average over 8,000 annually, showing a total of 44,000 from 1890 to 1895. The Attorney General has reported to Congress that in a single year there were 10,500 homicides in this country, and Judge Hillyer, of Georgia, declares that in 1896 there were more men murdered than died at Gettysburg. The report of railway statistics for the year 1898, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows that the total number of casualties for the year was 47,741. The aggregate killed were 6,859 and injured 40,882. Of railroad employees 1,958 were killed and 31,761 injured. The passengers killed were 221 and injured 2,945. The railroad casualties have varied over a period of ten years, as we stated some time ago, between 35,000 and 45,000 a year.

We might continue these illustrations indefinitely to show that the risks and horrors of war, so far as shown in its lists of killed and wounded, and as compared with those in other employments, are greatly overrated. Taking any given generation, it will be found that the deaths from war constitute too insignificant a fraction in the sum total of mortality to be taken into account as a special argument against fighting so far as it involves a shortening of human life. The deaths from railroad accidents alone since our Civil War must be somewhere between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand and the homicides, according to the statistics given above, must be nearer 200,000.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of India exhibits some perturbation of spirit over the antics of "The Mad Fakir" who announces his intention of raising another disturbance. Naturally the Mad Fakir is an anti-expansionist, opposed to Anglo-Saxon domination in India. Our Oriental contemporary, instead of fretting, should rejoice that the gentleman's intellectual status is sufficiently obvious to figure in a sobriquet that should make him an object of pity rather than of wrath. Some of our anti-expansionists are of the same order of intellect, if not so distinctly labeled.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp,
Representative.
Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P.
Guild, Representative.

OUR NEW WAR SECRETARY.

The ancient Israelites had a practice of transferring their transgressions to the head of a goat, when they became too heavy, and sending the animal into the wilderness bearing the sins of the people with him. Now that a similar vicarious transfer of our evils of military administration has been made in the case of Secretary Alger it is to be hoped that we shall have rest for a time from indefinite and vociferous charges against our military administrators. We may then be able to indulge in judicious comments upon the errors always to be found in human government, and from which not even the Divine government is free, in the opinion of a large class of critics who believe that the whole plan of creation indicates a lack of the judicious judgment which they could have supplied if consulted in time.

Our new Secretary of War, Mr. Elihu Root, takes office at an auspicious time for himself. The arsenal of vituperation and misrepresentation would seem to be exhausted, and it will be somewhat difficult to start a different line of criticism until the new Secretary has had an opportunity to reveal himself. The plan of attack upon him is perhaps indicated by the suggestion, appearing in some of the papers, that he has been a corporation attorney, and that he represents capital and not labor, all of which is more true than significant. Government, and especially government as administered through the War Department, must always depend upon the conservative influence created by those who have a vested interest in the State and to whom disorder and mob violence mean direct personal loss in some form.

Mr. Root is not a soldier, and it is perhaps all the better that he should not be; he will have no personal favorites to advance, and no pet theories of military administration to put to the proof at the expense of the Army. He is a man of sound judgment, of trained intelligence, cautious and yet decided in action, and accustomed to establish his conclusions on the solid basis of careful investigation. There is much for him to learn at the War Department, but he has little to unlearn and the problems of military administration are so new that it is well that they should be considered without too decided predilections in favor of an order that is passing away.

Questions of civil administration, of the application of American methods to foreign conditions, of tempering the rigid rule of the soldier with the policies of the diplomatist, of forcing our ideas of civilization and regard for public comfort upon a people entirely unused to interference with their sacred right to disregard all the canons of health, of securing to every man freedom of religious opinion and practice; all these and similar questions will come before the new Secretary for consideration. It is to be hoped that he will remember in deciding them that the men most competent to advise are those in immediate contact with the conditions necessitating their decision. Cranks and theorists in or out of the Army, and above all self-seekers of every kind, should be disregarded, and the men welcomed to the War Department should be those whose opinions and advice are founded on an intelligent study of the facts on the spot.

The coming of the new Congress will impose upon the Secretary of War the duty of deciding upon a policy with reference to the increase of the permanent establishment. His advice, even though his conclusions may be no sounder, may be heeded rather than that of a soldier, or ex-soldier, subject, as he would be, to the suspicion of undue bias in favor of a military establishment. Mr. Root has the advantage of being a man of exact education and should appreciate, as he no doubt will, that this is as important in other professions as in his own. Our Army is entering upon another period similar to that following the Civil War, when its conservative traditions were seriously disturbed by the necessity of assimilating a great mass of new material. It is particularly important at such a time that those representing the highest ideals of the service should receive proper encouragement, and that there should be no interference with the weeding out pro-

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

cess which will, according to all experience, inevitably follow the enlargement of our Army. It is impossible to tell, except by actual trial, what men will best stand the tests of service, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the orderly operation of the law providing for the survival of the fittest, and which the Army will put in operation if left to itself.

We hope that with the advent of a new Secretary the Army will turn its back upon the disputes of the war period, and remember the past only to gather from it the useful experiences that apply to the future. What we need is not so much to determine who has been responsible for the errors condemned as to learn how we can avoid mistakes in the future. There has been a very notable improvement in many departments since our Army was hurried to Tampa for the invasion of Cuba, and we should congratulate ourselves that we have been able to learn so much from miscarriages which could not have been wholly avoided, subject as our Army had been for a generation to restrictions and limitations having no application to the conditions of war.

We have known Mr. Root for many years; we are sure that he brings to the discharge of his new duties zeal, intelligence, ability, calm judgment and the spirit of patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country which will bring him in touch with the Service whose confidence he will gain more and more as they learn his quality by actual experience.

CAPT. MAHAN STIRS FRANCE.

One is almost tempted to ask what has become of the boasted literary activity of France when he learns that Capt. Mahan's celebrated "Influence of Sea Power" has only just been translated in book form into French, and that the second naval power of the world now comes along in the procession far behind Germany, Russia and Japan. France ought long ago to have appreciated the value of this work when it saw the Emperor William order its translation and so eminent a person as a Russian Grand Duke attended to the translation for the Czar, to say nothing of the fact that the book treats preponderantly of the maritime history of France. Better late than never, say the French reviewers.

It would be natural to expect that so fervidly patriotic a people as the French would resent the sharp criticisms of their naval methods and it is a pleasure to note the catholic spirit in which Capt. Mahan's lessons are received. How much it augurs for the development of the French navy on broader lines to hear "Le Journal de la Marine" say:

"The work of Capt. Mahan is destined to remain a model of philosophic history, always good to consult and to meditate upon. Although condemning the timorous policy of the French marine and often blaming the tactical prudence of its officers, he does not hesitate to place Suffren in the first rank for his campaign in the East Indies. He calls him the greatest sea fighter among all who preceded Nelson, and credits him with being the first, contrary to the traditions of his country, to seek to destroy the enemy's fleet. It is a book every Frenchman who loves the sea and the future of his country should have in his library, for one can do no more patriotic work than spreading its ideas."

In the "Moniteur de la Flotte," the organ of the French navy, Marc Landry, who claims to be the founder of the Maritime League, expresses the fear that the bulkiness of the volume which in French has 595 pages will discourage many readers and prevent the valuable lessons it has for France from receiving the currency they deserve in his country. M. Landry calls for some one to make a 100-page résumé that can be brought before "those blind politicians who go about preaching the superfluousness of the Navy." The translator is Capt. E. Boisse, whose work was first scattered through various issues of "La Revue Maritime," and made but little effect upon the French mind.

CRIME IN PORTO RICO.

The records of the first year of civil administration in our possessions in the Southern waters give a good idea of the work which confronts our military officers in their new roles as civilian functionaries. The criminal courts of Porto Rico, for instance, furnish excellent data for arriving at correct judgments of the moral and mental force of the natives. It is perhaps unfortunate for the Porto Ricans that no accurate statistics are accessible which will determine what proportion of the population is of African or mixed blood. Superficial observations which are practically the only data obtainable at present would indicate that scarcely 25 per cent. are of pure Porto Rican stock. It is their misfortune that a general opinion of the natives is thus predicated on the actions of those who do not represent the best blood of the island. Larceny, we are told, is the common crime among the lower strata, and to any one who knows the propensities of the uneducated negro this is not surprising, but it is manifestly unfair for the impression to be circulated throughout the United States that this is the trait of the Porto Rican proper.

The natural tendency to thieving which we have mentioned has been fostered and increased by the general unsettled conditions that have prevailed during the interregnum and by the depression in business and the consequent poverty and want. Moreover, the disposition to drift into outlawry is more powerful in a climate where outdoor climatic severities are not deterrents, as they are in the temperate zones. It thus happens that the American military officers in Porto Rico have been compelled to take hold of affairs there just when they were at the

most unpromising point. Difficult as is the administration of law through the medium of a strange and distrusted tongue in the best of times, it is inevitable that our officers should find themselves severely hampered by existing conditions. We are pleased to observe that the representatives of the Army know how and when mercy should season justice.

The Judge Advocate, Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. V. (Captain, 22d U. S. Inf.), has displayed a wise lenity in dealing with minor crimes.

The criminal courts are obliged by the prevailing system to take cognizance of the pettiest of infractions of the law and the result is that the dockets have become clogged and offenders have been compelled to lie for months in prison before the courts could reach their cases. The consequence of this was that charges of favoritism were bred and growlings of the populace have been heard. Major Sharpe has done much to solve this problem. With Solomon-like wisdom he had the terms of incarceration of the prisoners calculated, and compared with the punishment they would have received if they had been convicted. Then wherever they had been in jail as long as the prescribed term would have been they were liberated. This policy was followed in cases of thefts of chickens, clothes and minor articles.

There are eleven principal jails in the island. Their records do not show a large percentage of grave crimes, and taking the population at 900,000, the proportion of serious crimes is lower than in this country. It augurs well for the future of the little island that that hideous crime of refined civilization—murder for money—is practically unknown among the simple people. Taking them all in all, the race may be set down as an inoffensive one, and the wise administration of its affairs by Army men who are independent enough to punish the invading Northern mischiefmaker with stern severity, may tend to perpetuate the unsophisticated nature of the population.

The War Department appears to have thought it necessary, for what reason we cannot understand, to call upon General Otis for a defense against the newspaper complaints coming from Hong Kong. It appears that these gentlemen of the press had the impudence to ask that they be permitted to telegraph to this country that he had lied in misrepresenting in his official reports the condition of things in Manila because they did not see it as he did. When the correspondents were asked to be informed wherein General Otis' despatches were misleading they offered nothing tangible except that his conclusions were unwarranted. General Otis further says that the charges made by the press correspondents are untrue. He adds that the most harmonious relations exist between the Army and Navy, and this is confirmed by the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, already published here, and by a statement coming from Admiral Dewey's successor in command, Captain Barker, who in an endorsement on a report says: "I am pleased to note the cordial co-operation of Army and Navy."

The correspondents' round robin is a threat to get even with Gen. Otis, because he will not let them do as they please, including the editing, as would appear, of his official despatches. That they have rightly judged as to the probable effect of their despatch is shown by the comments upon it unfriendly to General Otis, appearing in so many papers that ought to know better. An officer in the field will be paralyzed if he is required to square himself with the newspapers, to keep on the right side of the philanthropist and "religious element," and to avoid offending the politicians, on the penalty of being deserted by the Administration, which is bound by every principle of honor to defend him against newspaper assault and to deal with him only according to its official knowledge of his conduct.

It is too early to speak with absolute certainty of the results of the Peace Conference at The Hague. There is nothing to show that the hopeful anticipations concerning it have been in any measure realized. The right of two powers to arbitrate when they agreed to do so existed before, and it exists still. The fact that a permanent tribunal to which questions in dispute between two powers can be referred by mutual consent does not seem to us to add to the probabilities or the felicities of arbitration. What guarantee have we that the character of the men chosen for this tribunal will be such as to inspire confidence? Are such places likely to be sought by men of the highest ability, such as should be called upon to settle great questions? We have a dispute now under discussion with Canada. Would it be wise to submit its decision to this proposed tribunal? It is founded upon nothing better than claims having no foundation in justice or reason, and the existence of a public sentiment in favor of arbitration will invite the presentation of such claims when one side, having nothing to lose, can afford to risk everything on a chance of winning.

Gen. A. R. Buffington has begun his career as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance by issuing orders to all officers of his department forbidding them to make public any information whatever relating to the affairs of the office. In explanation of this action Gen. Buffington stated to the representative of the "Army and Navy Journal" that he is already working with a decreased force of officers, and that it is necessary for them to devote all their time and attention to the business of the office. He believes, he said, that information as to what the Ordnance Bureau proposes to do in the way of adopting new inventions should not be made public, and such matters he considers as confidential between the Department and the inventor.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 21.—Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton, to Torpedo Station, July 29, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, to Torpedo Station, July 23, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. F. W. Bartlett, to Torpedo Station, July 29, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Paymr. Clerk C. A. Davis, from the Celtic, to home in the U. S., and resignation accepted from date of arrival home.

JULY 22.—Lieut. Comdr. S. Potts, to Torpedo Station, July 29, for temporary duty in instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, to Navy Dept., July 25, for instruction preliminary to service on board the Alexander.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, order detaching from the Massachusetts and ordering to the Pensacola modified to Pensacola, Aug. 15, instead of Aug. 5.

Gun. P. Martin, from instruction in electricity at N. Y., and to Torpedo Station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. A. E. Culver, from Torpedo Station, July 29, and to the Indiana.

Paymr. Clerk R. L. Gressitt, resignation accepted from July 30.

Paymr. Clerk R. L. Gressitt, appointment or nomination of Paymr. F. T. Arms, for duty on the Indiana.

JULY 24.—Asst. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, when discharged from further treatment at hospital, Yokohama, to home in United States, and wait orders.

Surg. L. W. Atlee, from the Bennington and to home via Solace.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, from the Baltimore and to the Bennington.

Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, from the Solace and to the Baltimore.

P. A. Surg. G. Rothganger, from the Marietta, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, to Naval Hospital, New York.

P. A. Surg. M. K. Johnson, from Naval Hospital, New York, and to the Marietta.

Surg. J. W. Ross, retired, leave one year, with permission to go abroad.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, from the Indiana and to the Uncas.

Asst. Gunner D. Hepburn, from Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 1, and to Navy Yard, Washington, for temporary duty for instruction in ordinance.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, from Bureau C. and R., and to Navy Yard, Boston.

Chief Gunner C. B. Magruder, from Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Aug. 1, and to Navy Yard, New York.

Gunner F. H. Whitney, from Navy Yard, Boston, July 31, and to duty at Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Aug. 1.

Chief Gunner A. A. Phelps, from Torpedo Station, July 31, and same day to Navy Yard, Boston.

JULY 25.—Capt. W. H. Whiting, from the Boston to home in United States. Delay proceeding three months.

Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Hughes, to command the Boston.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, from command of the Potomac on arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., and to the Franklin.

Lieut. C. P. Eaton, from Torpedo Station, July 27, and to South Bethlehem, Aug. 7, in connection with inspection of steel.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, from Torpedo Station, Aug. 1, and to Bureau of Equipment, Aug. 10, for temporary compass instruction.

Carpenter William Boone, promoted to Carpenter.

Lieut. (J. G.) George W. Williams, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Paymr. H. E. Jewett, from the Pensacola and continue duties at Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Paymr. H. E. Jewett, to additional naval duty on Pensacola.

JULY 26.—Lieut. H. Gage, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. S. E. Moses, promoted to Lieutenant.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, from Bureau of Equipment and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, for duty in connection with Alexander.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, from the Panther and to Navy Yard, Washington.

Gunner J. W. Bullas, from Navy Yard, Washington, to examination for retirement, July 31, home and wait orders.

Gunner J. Shannon, from the Constellation and to Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 1.

Capt. A. S. Barker, placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. E. W. Eberle, placed on waiting orders.

Paymr. Clerk E. M. Cray, appointed on nomination of Paymr. Insp. J. B. Redfield, for duty as Chief Clerk to G. S. K., Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Paymr. Clerk M. L. Haman, appointed on nomination of Paymr. Insp. J. B. Redfield, to assist settle accounts of the Richmond.

JULY 27.—Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, from Bureau of Yards and Docks to Naval Station, Porto Rico, per steamer of Aug. 5.

Ensign N. Mansfield, to Torpedo Station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, and to be ready for orders to sea duty.

Boatswain E. J. Norcott, from the Potomac to the Massasoit.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, from the Potomac and to the Uncas.

The following changes have been received by cable from the Asiatic Station:

Capt. D. Williams, U. S. M. C., from the Baltimore to the Oregon.

Capt. M. J. Shaw, U. S. M. C., from the Oregon to the Charleston.

Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., from the Charleston and to the Baltimore.

Comdr. G. Blocklinger, from the Charleston to home.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, reported on the Baltimore.

Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, from the Baltimore to inspection duty at Hong Kong.

Capt. N. W. Pigman, reported on the Charleston.

Ensign R. Z. Johnston, from the Baltimore to the Oregon.

Lieut. A. Hartrath, from the Princeton to the Cuigua.

Lieut. H. O. Stickney, from the Cuigua to the Princeton.

Lieut. U. T. Holmes, from the Baltimore to the Monocacy.

Lieut. Comdr. A. McCrackin, from the Monocad to the Oregon.

Lieut. C. Thomas, from the Oregon to the Monocad.

Lieut. C. H. Matthews, from the Charleston to the Yoko-hama Hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Morrel, from the Castine to home.

P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, reported on the Bennington.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott, from the Monocad to Naval Station, Cavite.

Paymr. Clerk O. T. Berlin, reported on the Bennington.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Shearman, from the Glacier to the Castine.

Naval Cadet C. E. Morgan, from the Charleston to the Bennington.

P. A. L. L. Von Wedekind, from hospital at Cavite to Mare Island.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 21.—1st Lieut. William G. Powell, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard, for instruction.

1st Lieut. James W. Broatch, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard, for instruction.

1st Lieut. William W. Low, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard, for instruction.

1st Lieut. Dickinson P. Hall, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Mare Island Navy Yard, for instruction.

2d Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Mare Island Navy Yard, for instruction.

1st Lieut. Frederic L. Bradman, from the Marine Barracks, Boston Navy Yard, to duty with the Marine Guard, U. S. F. S. Philadelphia, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 21.—Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adj't. and Inspr., ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., on public duty.

JULY 22.—1st Lieut. Logan Feland and 2d Lieut. Stephen Elliott, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., for instruction.

1st Lieut. Geo. Van Orden, from U. S. S. Solace, to Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., for instruction.

JULY 24.—2d Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

2d Lieut. Stephen Elliott, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

JULY 25.—2d Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., for instruction.

1st Lieuts. James T. Bootes and Wm. Hopkins, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

JULY 26.—Capt. W. C. Neville, granted leave for thirty days from Aug. 7, 1899.

2d Lieuts. Norman G. Burton and Frederick M. Wise, Jr., ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

JULY 27.—1st Lieut. James T. Bootes, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., for instruction.

2d Lieuts. Norman G. Burton and Frederick M. Wise, Jr., ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction.

An examining board to consist of Col. James Forney as president, Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington and Maj. Geo. F. Elliott, and Capt. Thomas S. Borden, as Recorder, ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., July 31, 1899.

Capt. Thomas N. Wood, L. W. T. Waller and Harry K. White, ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

S. O. 84, NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1899.

Special Order No. 84 will be issued next week by the Navy Department to replace General Order No. 433, which has been the subject of a bitter controversy for the last six months by the Board of Bureau Chiefs. This order has been fully explained in the Journal. The Board, by a vote of four to one, recommended that it be entirely revoked or so modified as to practically change the entire object for which it was drawn. Those in the majority were Admirals Melville O'Neill and Bradford and Comdr. Clover, while Admiral Hichborn urged the maintenance of the order. It amends the first paragraph of G. O. 433, so as to limit the control of the Bureau of Construction and Repair to structural strength and stability. To pars. 5 and 6 the words "so far as relates to matters under the cognizance of said Bureau" are added after the directions to the Chief of Bureau of Construction to forward to the Department his objections to changes in design. These paragraphs now read as follows. The others remain as in G. O. 433 of October 9, 1894:

[Extract.]

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is charged with the responsibility for the structural strength and stability of all ships built for the Navy.

The Chief Constructor shall carefully consider all such proposed changes and forward them to the Department with a written statement regarding their effect upon the plans, structural strength, stability and efficiency of the vessels, including in said statement an estimate of the increased or decreased cost, if any, to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, to result therefrom. He shall also state whether or not he finds any objections to such changes, so far as relates to matters under the cognizance of said Bureau, and if so what they are.

In like manner, whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair may deem it advisable to make changes in the construction, position or dimensions of the hull or fittings, or in space or arrangement of space, affecting the work of another Bureau, he shall submit to the Department, through that Bureau, a statement in writing of the proposed changes and the estimated increased or decreased cost thereof and the reasons therefor. The Chief of the Bureau concerned shall carefully consider such proposed changes and forward them to the Department with a written statement showing whether or not he finds any objections to such changes, so far as relates to matters under the cognizance of said Bureau, and if so what they are. In case such proposed changes concern more than one Bureau the Chief Constructor shall cause the proposition to be forwarded to the Department through each of the Bureaus concerned; the Chiefs of each of these shall make its statement upon it, as aforesaid, the last Chief to whom it is referred forwarding it to the Department.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. Left Victoria, B. C., for San Francisco, July 22. On cruise with apprentices, in accordance with itinerary: Will arrive at Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 2; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. En route to Plymouth, England. On cruise with apprentices, in accordance with the following itinerary: Will arrive at Plymouth, England, July 30, leave August 9; arrive Southampton Aug. 10, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gibraltar Sept. 5, leave Sept. 9; arrive Tangier Sept. 9, leave Sept. 14; arrive Funchal Sept. 20, leave Sept. 25; arrive St. Thomas Oct. 24; leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12; leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address Southampton, England.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal H. Ingerson. At Boston. On summer cruise with cadets. Itinerary: Will arrive at Boston July 25, leave July 29; arrive Bath, Me., July 30, leave Aug. 8; arrive Provincetown Aug. 9, leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Bath, Me.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices, with the following itinerary: Leave Newport, R. I., July 12; arrive Plymouth, England, Aug. 13, leave Aug. 20; arrive Southampton Aug. 30, leave August 9; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 17, leave Sept. 24; arrive Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 27, leave Oct. 1; arrive Algiers Oct. 5, leave Oct. 15; arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 19, leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 9, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France Nov. 25, leave Dec. 18; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madiera Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 18; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage, 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCaster, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Boston, Mass. Address there. Will leave July 27 for cruise near Gardiner's Bay.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Funchal, July 28. On cruise with cadets. Will return to Annapolis August 28. Address Annapolis, Md.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

Coquimbo. En route to Pacific Station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived Callao July 25, en route to Pacific Station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address care Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm'l. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. Left Hong Kong for Manila July 12. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Sydney, Australia. To return to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON. Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Lingayen, China.

COLGUA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Manila July 15. Address Manila, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. William T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore ordered to command, via the So-

lance.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Blackwell. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila.

NANSHAN, Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser. At Guam.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, via the Solace.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila,

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
HUQUOIIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Detroit, Mich. Will proceed to Chicago and cruise with Illinois Naval Reserves. Address Chicago, Ill.
NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.
PISTATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Wiley R. M. Field. En route from Newport, R. I., to New York. Will return to Newport with draft of men. Address Newport, R. I.
POTOMAC, Lieut. William W. Gilmer. Ordered detached. At Port Royal. Address League Island, Pa., where she is shortly to proceed.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Left Tompkinsville, July 28, with New York Naval Militia on a cruise for a week.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Arrived Honolulu July 8, and proceeded July 12 en route to Guam and Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
TANTRON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Fort Monroe, July 20. Ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Arrived Yokohama, En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Sawyer. At San Juan Porto Rico. Address there.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin F. Lambertson. En route to New York. Arrived Trieste July 20, and is due at New York about Oct. 1. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafa-
gar square, London, England.
PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Weddell. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. New Orleans and Machias have been ordered to Santo Domingo to protect American interests.
The Secretary of the Navy has disposed of several vessels purchased by the Government for naval purposes during the Spanish war, and no longer needed by the Navy, as follows: The repair ship Vulcan, at the navy yard, League Island, appraised at \$100,000, sold to Michael Jenkins, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, Baltimore, for \$175,750. The collier Scipio, at the New York navy yard, appraised at \$25,000, sold to Louis Luckenbach, of New York, at \$30,125. The ferryboat East Boston, at the Boston navy yard, appraised at \$30,000, sold to Phillips, Wool & Watson, of Portsmouth, Va., at \$38,091. The collier Niagara, at the New York navy yard, appraised at \$60,000, sold to Henry P. Booth, of New York, at \$75,563. Of the other vessels offered for sale, the yacht Enquirer, appraised at \$20,000, was withdrawn at the request of the War Department and transferred to that department, and the bids for the ferryboat Governor Russell, appraised at \$35,000, were rejected, as the highest, that of the city of Boston, was \$10,000 less than the appraised value of that vessel. The Governor Russell, which is now at the Norfolk navy yard, will be reappraised and offered for sale again.

It was decided by the Board of Bureau Chief this week to place an eleven-inch belt of Krupp armor around the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and to extend the protection sixteen feet further aft than was intended originally. Since the plans for the construction of these ships were changed so as to provide an increase of speed from 16 to 18 knots, the Board has been considering plans respecting the armor of these ships. The builders of the Maine presented a suggestion looking to a reduction of the main armor belt from 12 to 10½ inches in order to provide an extension of the protection 16 feet further aft. The result of the Board's decision will be to increase the weight above the amount contemplated by 38 tons.

The two battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky have advanced so far towards completion that their builders have called for the eight-inch guns for the superposed turrets. The last report received by the Construction Bureau shows that these ships are within 8 per cent. of completion, and so well are they advanced that it is believed at the Navy Department they will be ready for their speed trials early this autumn.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie is to be fitted out by the Navy Department as a training ship for landsmen, and will be stationed on the Atlantic seaboard for service hereafter. She is a serviceable vessel for the proposed work, and not open to the objections found in the Yankee. As soon as the Survey Board reports on the cost of converting her the necessary alterations will be made.

The State of California believes it is entitled to a battleship rather than an armored cruiser to be named for it, and has protested to the Navy Department against Secretary Long's decision to call one of the three armored cruisers the California. The people of the State will have to be satisfied with a cruiser of the armored type unless they are willing to wait until Congress authorizes the construction of additional first-class battleships, those provided last session having already been named.

The Naval Hospital Point on the Portsmouth side of Norfolk Harbor is to be cut away four hundred feet back from the light. This is because of the increased shipping here in order that more room may be made in the harbor.

The U. S. S. Eagle arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 24 for general overhauling and such repairs as may be found necessary.

The U. S. S. Iowa has returned to San Francisco from Puget Sound, where she was docked and received her bilge keel.

The U. S. gunboat Machias arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., July 24, in connection with the question of the coal purchased in the Spanish-American War. She will remain there until about August 3.

A question of considerable importance has been brought before Secretary Long for decision by the protest of Comdr. G. H. Kearney, U. S. N., against the decision of the Bureau of Navigation that he was not in direct line of rank consequent upon the absence of the super-

tendent of the Naval Academy. Comdr. Kearney contends that in the absence of Rear Adm. McNair, he, Comdr. Kearney, being the next in rank, should assume the duties of his next superior. The question has an important bearing upon the actual status of the Engineer officers transferred to the line by the personnel law, and much stress will be laid upon the question. It is not unlikely that the matter may be sent to the Attorney General. The decision of the Secretary appears elsewhere.

Details for the crews of the harbor defence monitors Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming, are being made in the Bureau of Navigation, and it is believed that the complement of enlisted men will be well decided upon before the ships are prepared for their crews.

In his report giving an account of his participation in the capture of Paranaque and Las Pinas, Capt. Barker, commanding the Naval Station at Manila, says that his light-draught vessels were stationed along the shore as close in as they could get, and fired upon the retreating Filipinos, firing as they could without injuring the women and children mixed up with the soldiers in their retreat. Capt. Barker says: "The Wheeling guarded the narrow neck, and did good work in knocking out a battery and driving the insurgents away from that neighborhood. As has been reported previously, it was during this engagement that Capt. Nichols of the Monadnock, which vessel was stationed off Paranaque, was overcome by heat, and suddenly died. The Helena is greatly appreciated here. Indeed, the comparatively small draught of the Monadnock, Monterey and Helena has made the services of those vessels invaluable."

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron now at Newport, R. I., will probably remain there until about Aug. 5, and then go to Bar Harbor for a few days, touching, very likely, at some other place on the Maine coast. It is expected that Admiral Sampson will have resumed command of his squadron by that time. The run to Bar Harbor will conclude the summer cruise as at present outlined, and when the squadron returns again to Newport, as it will about the middle of August, it will be to await orders for its future movements.

GUNBOATS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a communication from Capt. Barker under date of June last, in which he tells of the formation of a little squadron of gunboats composed of eleven vessels purchased from the Spanish Government by General Otis, and afterwards turned over by him to the Navy. These vessels have all been placed in commission and commanders assigned to them from officers of the fleet now at Manila. Five or six expert riflemen from the Army have been assigned to each of these vessels, and the crews are made up of a few American blue-jackets with native Filipinos as firemen in the engine rooms. Each boat is attached to one of the larger vessels, which acts as a parent ship. The names of the new additions and their commanding officers are as follows:

Pampanga, 4 guns, 202 tons, Ensign L. McNamee, commanding; parent ship, Princeton.

Paragua, 4 guns, 201 tons, Ensign W. C. Davidson, commanding; parent ship, Concord.

Samar, 4 guns, 201 tons, Ensign H. G. MacFarland, commanding; Naval Cadet (Engineer Division), G. W. Faller; parent ship, Oregon.

Albay, 3 guns, 151 tons, Ensign W. H. Standley, commanding; Naval Cadet (Engineer Division), J. L. Beckman; parent ship, Yorktown.

Manileno, 4 guns, 142 tons, Ensign D. W. Blamer, commanding; Naval Cadet (Engineer Division), E. T. Constein; parent ship, Charleston.

Mariveles, 4 guns, 142 tons, Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. W. Oman, commanding; parent ship, Helena.

Mindoro, 4 guns, 142 tons, Ensign M. J. McCormack, commanding; Naval Cadet, J. E. Lewis; parent ship, Baltimore.

Panay, 4 guns, 142 tons, Ensign H. Lansing, commanding; Naval Cadet (Engineer Division), A. N. Mitchell; parent ship, Monadnock.

Basco, 2 guns, 42 tons, Naval Cadet P. B. Dungan, commanding; parent ship, Baltimore.

Gardoqui, 2 guns, 42 tons, Ensign A. T. Chester, commanding; parent ship, Monterey.

Urdaneta, 2 guns, 42 tons, Naval Cadet M. C. Wood, commanding; parent ship, Oregon.

From its parent ship each gunboat will get provisions and medical attendance, and will be under the direction of the commanding officer of the larger vessel.

STATUS OF NAVY ENGINEERS.

An important decision was rendered by the Navy Department this week affecting the rights of former engineer officers to exercise command in the line. The decision was produced in answer to a contention advanced by Comdr. Kearney, formerly of the Engineer Corps, that, as senior officer on duty at the Naval Academy in the absence of the Superintendent, he was entitled to succeed to command. The decision in full is as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, July 26, 1899.

"Sir: The Department has carefully considered the matters urged in your letter of the 22d inst., in support of your contention that, as the senior line officer on duty at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., you are, in the absence of the Superintendent, entitled to succeed to command.

"In reply you are advised that while the first paragraph of the Personnel Act does, as you state, transfer the officers constituting the Engineer Corps of the Navy to the line, subsequent provisions of that act specifically prescribe the duties which shall be performed, respectively, by the several classes of engineer officers so transferred. Section 4, for example, relates to certain engineer officers below the rank of Commander, and makes them available for sea or shore duty such as is performed by engineers in the Navy, giving them at the same time the privilege, upon their own application, to be assigned to the general duties of the line upon passing the requisite examinations. Inasmuch as you were transferred to the line as a Commander, this section does not affect the question at issue. Section 5, however, reads as follows:

"That engineer officers transferred to the line to perform engineer duty only who rank as, or above, Commander, or who subsequently attain such rank, shall perform shore duty only."

"This section not only recognizes the fact that engineer officers 'who rank as or above Commander' are to be transferred to the line 'to perform engineer duty only,' but further prescribes that such duty shall be performed on shore. The purpose of the provisions embodied in sections 4 and 5, favorable to the older officers of the Engineer Corps, is thus indicated, but becomes clear when section 6 is considered. The latter section imposes upon all engineer officers not provided for in sections 4 and 5 the duties now performed by line officers of the same grade, and subjects them, after a period of two years,

to the examinations now provided by law as preliminary to promotion in the line.

"In view of the explicit provisions of law above cited, you are advised that, having been transferred to the line to perform engineer duty only, you are not authorized to exercise command in the line, such command not ap- pertaining to 'engineer duty only.'

"Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary, S. C. L."

Another decision rendered by the Department relating to the position which a former engineer holds in the line is as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, July 26, 1899.

"Sir: In pursuance of the request contained in a letter dated June 22, 1899, from Lieut. (formerly Passed Assistant Engineer) Allen M. Cook, U. S. N., the Department has re-examined the matter of the position to which he is entitled upon the Navy list.

"It appears that upon graduation from the Naval Academy Mr. Cook was found physically disqualified to enter the line; that upon his application for transfer to the Engineer Corps his physical disability was waived, and he was admitted to that corps, taking rank next after the cadets of the Engineer Division graduated in that year in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 26, 1894. Lieut. Cook now seeks assignment to the position in the consolidated line and Engineer Corps to which he would have been entitled if, instead of being debarred from entrance into the line upon graduation, he had then been commissioned in that branch of the service. He was not, however, so commissioned, but voluntarily entered the Engineer Corps accepting a lower relative rank than that called for by his class standing or 'final multiple.'

"In support of his application Lieut. Cook refers to the case of P. A. Engr. M. E. Reed, in which it was decided that all graduates of the Naval Academy should take rank according to their multiples, claims that he is still below where his multiple would place him, and suggests that the act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stats., 124), describing the positions to be assigned to naval cadets from one division and appointed in another, was, in the case of Reed, treated by the Department as repealed.

"It seems unnecessary to discuss these contentions in detail, since it is obvious that the real question presented is whether or not there is anything in the provisions of the Personnel Act authorizing the action requested. Manifestly, it was not the intention of that act to make a readjustment of the relative positions of officers in the Engineer Corps upon their transfer to the line, and it is particularly difficult to understand in what manner the Personnel Act can be invoked to remedy such a loss of relative rank as Mr. Cook sustained, when, having failed to pass the physical examination required to enter the line, he was commissioned as an Assistant Engineer.

"Your adverse recommendation upon the request contained in Mr. Cook's letter (herewith returned), is for the reasons above set forth, approved, and the Department's prior decision in the case is affirmed.

"Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

STANDING OF LIEUTENANT H. A. FIELD,
U. S. N.

The Department has denied the request of Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. N., that his name be placed above that of Lieut. James Edward Palmer. In his reply the Secretary of the Navy says:

"Having been appointed in pursuance of such special enactment of Congress (Act approved March 17, 1898), Mr. Palmer became a Passed Assistant Engineer with the rank therein explicitly conferred, neither augmented nor diminished by any question of former multiples as a member of the class of 1885. The contention advanced in Mr. Field's letter is substantially that the standing of Lieut. Palmer, upon graduation from the Academy (Halstead was 18, Field 19 and Palmer 25.—Editor), has survived and should now be invoked to place him below Lieut. Field, instead of next after Halstead, as required by the joint resolution. The Department is of opinion that this contention is not well founded. By his discharge at graduation Mr. Palmer's connection with the Navy was wholly severed, and all rights and privileges connected therewith, class rating included, were lost. His status became simply that of a private citizen. Having been appointed in pursuance of an Act of Congress which fixed his place 'next after' Lieut. Halstead, considerations of former standing at the Naval Academy cannot now be brought forward as a sufficient reason for introducing between these two officers the name of Lieut. Field.

"Referring to the fifth paragraph of Lieut. Field's letter, in which allusion is made to the Department's ruling in the case of Lieut. Hayes, it is necessary only to state that the special act under which Mr. Hayes was appointed an Assistant Engineer (Act approved March 2, 1889, 25 Stats., p. 879), contained a provision that officers appointed thereunder should take rank and receive pay only from the date of their appointment. The two cases are, therefore, entirely dissimilar, and each must be considered as controlled by the language of the special enactment relating thereto. In accordance with the foregoing views the Bureau is instructed that Lieut. Field's request that his name be placed above that of Lieut. Palmer cannot be granted."

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT TRIESTE.

Admiral Dewey has been taking things easy at Trieste. The social functions he has attended have not been oppressively formal, and he has driven about on shore a good deal. The Olympian's stay there was extended ten days. Crowds visited the famous ship, and inspected her with great curiosity. Many were disappointed at finding no gaping shell wounds in her spick and span sides. Mascagni, the Italian composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," wrote a hymn in honor of Admiral Dewey, and its first performance was given at Pesaro, Sunday, July 23, before an audience of 2,000. It was enthusiastically received, and is accounted one of the best of the distinguished musician's hymns. Capt. Lambertson and other officers have made side trips to Venice and other nearby places. The official invitations to the Admiral from the city of New York to accept the honors of a reception were received by him at Trieste. Admiral Dewey cabled to Mayor Van Wyck that he accepted the invitation, and expected to arrive October 1, but would come definitely from Gibraltar.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 22.—Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, granted 15 days' leave of absence.

2d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder, granted 30 days' leave.

JULY 25.—2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, granted 30 days' leave.

JULY 20.—1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, detached from the Algonquin and ordered to special duty with the Life-Saving Service.

2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, ordered to the Algonquin at once.

2d Lieut. A. R. Hasson, to the Dallas.

1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, to the Penrose.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 26, 1899.
The remains of Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, 10th Cav., were brought to West Point for interment on Saturday afternoon. Services, conducted by the Chaplain, were held at the Cadet Chapel at 3:30. Full military honors marked the interment at the post cemetery, the Corps of Cadets acting as escort. Maj. Fowler was a graduate of the class of '68. His death occurred at sea on board the transport *Ella* while on the way from Gibara, Cuba.

Hon. W. H. Upson and wife, of Akron, Ohio; Mrs. A. C. Taylor and Miss Taylor, of Huntsville, Ala., relatives of Cadet Taylor, fourth class; Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf.; Lieut. George H. Jameson, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Jameson are among guests registered at the hotel at the post. Mrs. Fred Grant has been a recent guest at Cranston.

Dr. Duval will take advantage of a month's leave, to which his recent arduous duties fully entitle him. Dr. Kneeler is expected to return within a few days to complete his tour of duty at the post. He has been on duty in Cuba for the past eight months, his last station having been Pinar del Rio.

Clarence Ely Post, the only son and only child of the late Maj. Clarence Post, Engineer Corps, died suddenly at Narragansett Pier on Saturday, July 22. The funeral services were held at St. Thomas' Church, New York City, July 26 (Wednesday) afternoon. The interment will be beside the grave of his father at the post cemetery here. The remains of the late Lieut. Clarence C. Foster are to be interred at the West Point cemetery during the present week. Lieut. Foster died at Manila in May, three months after graduation. He was assigned to the 3d Inf. upon graduation and at the earliest possible moment joined his regiment on duty in the Philippines. His death was due to typhoid fever. Lieut. Foster was noted for his skill in athletics, being among the prize winners at each contest during his cadet life.

Maj. E. A. Godwin, U. S. A., who has been detailed to buy horses for the use of the Philippine soldiers, arrived in St. Paul, July 23 and registered at the Ryan.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point made during the past week as follows: James E. Noonan, Lemont (4th Dis.), Ohio; Earl Doty (alt.), Wapakoneta (4th Dis.), Ohio; Louis W. Martin (alt.), Lexington (7th Dis.), Kentucky; Harcourt W. Bull, Springfield (2d Dis.), Massachusetts; Sherburne Whipple (alt.) Springfield (2d Dis.), Massachusetts; George G. Brunsinger, 231 Pacific ave., Jersey City (7th Dis.), New Jersey; John G. Milton (alt.), 374 Jersey avenue, Jersey City (7th Dis.), New Jersey; Arthur F. Gehle, Westfield (1st Dis.), Massachusetts; Geo. E. O'Hearn (alt.), Pittsfield (1st Dis.), Massachusetts; Lewis N. Moyer (alt.), Reading (9th Dis.), Pennsylvania; Chas. F. Conry, Fremont (13th Dis.), Ohio; Lorenz P. Michaels (alt.), Bucyrus (13th Dis.), Ohio.

OFFICERS ON THE SOLACE EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

The U. S. S. Solace arrived at Honolulu July 8 en route to Manila, and took on coal. Referring to her visit the Hawaiian "Gazette" says: "The decks of the Solace are clean and white and perfect order and discipline reigns everywhere. The Solace made a good run down, leaving San Francisco Saturday, the 1st inst., bringing three days later news. The following is a list of the officers on board, all of whom belong to the U. S. Navy: Officers of U. S. S. Solace: Comdr. A. Dunlap, Lieut. F. W. Coffin, Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, Ensign Wat. T. Cluverius; Surg. W. H. Rush, Asst. Surg. Thos. M. Lippett; Asst. Paymr. Samuel Bryan, Capt. R. E. Walker, U. S. M. C.; Pay Clerk George Hudson. Passengers: Comdr. Harry Knox, Comdr. E. K. Moore, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling, Lieuts. Harry S. Knapp, John A. Bell, John A. Dougherty, John L. Purcell, Augustus N. Mayer, George F. Cooper, Ensign Edward B. Hayden, Bion B. Bierer, Carlton F. Snow, Mark S. C. Ellis, Naval Cadets Harry E. Yarnell, William H. Reynolds, Gilbert Chase, Albert H. McCarthy, Arthur S. C. Smith, Austin Kautz, Charles T. Owens, William C. Asserson, Alfred C. Owen, Henry L. Collins, Andrew T. Graham, Ernest C. Keenan, George Van Orden, Asst. Surg. Francis M. Furlong, Asst. Paymr. John R. Sanford, Asst. Paymr. Dexter Tiffany, Jr., Chief Sailmaker John Roddy, Chief Carpenter Edward H. Hay, Gunner F. A. McGregor, Act. Boatswain Ernest J. Brown, Pharmacist John Cowan, Electrician George E. Richardson, Master Herbert Haydon. The passengers go to the Asiatic squadron: Comdr. Harry Knox to the U. S. S. Princeton and Comdr. E. K. Moore to the U. S. S. Helena. Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling reports at the Cavite naval station. Carpenter E. H. Hay reports to Comdr. Merry of the Honolulu naval station. A band is on board for the flagship at Manila. There is a party of the Marine Corps, numbering 146 men and 16 officers for the Baltimore, and marines are on board for other United States men-of-war at Manila.

PRESIDIO, CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, July 19, 1899.

Thursday, July 13, was a sad day for the members of the 24th Inf. At 9 o'clock the 3d Battalion, commanded by Maj. Wygant, formed on the parade ground ready to board the General McDowell, which was to carry them to the City of Para. While awaiting orders Chaplain Macomber, assisted by Chaplain Allensworth, gave each man a "comfort bag" with the compliments of the Red Cross ladies. At the command "march" the band struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and the battalion marched to the wharf. Here was a large crowd to bid farewell to the brave men who were soon to sail to the seat of war. While on board the transport the men were agreeably surprised by a concert given them by the 3d Art. band from Angel Island.

Soon after 4 o'clock the City of Para, which not only carried members of the 24th Inf., but members of the 4th Cav. and other regiments, set sail for Manila.

Sunday was almost a repetition of those memorable Sabbaths some time ago, when visitors filled the dust-blown streets of the garrison when first the California Volunteers pitched their tents. Every one is glad to welcome back the brave Oregon boys who a little over a year ago sailed to Manila. Many interesting stories are told by these men. Some say Luzon is a hard place, while others speak of it as being a very pleasant place. Every one is doing his best to give these men a hearty reception. Friday night, July 14, the theaters of San Francisco wore a military air. In all the theaters the men have the best seats, and as much attention was paid to them as to the stage folk. In three weeks these Volunteers will be mustered out, and return to their many homes.

Mrs. J. R. Clagett, the wife of Capt. Clagett, 22d Inf.; Mrs. W. A. Nichols, wife of Capt. Nichols, 23d Inf., and Mrs. E. L. King, wife of Lieut. King, of General Lawton's staff, the ladies who returned from Manila on the Newport, left for the East Monday morning. Mrs. King has made a remarkable trip. She left New York on the Grant, and has thus sailed around the

world. She has a two months' old infant, who was born at Manila, and left there when it was only four weeks old.

A. A. Surg. William Guy Miller, now at the U. S. General Hospital, will leave in a few days for Angel Island.

General G. S. Carpenter, who left for the Philippines on the Para, was a guest of D. W. Bach and family during his stay here.

The Misses Marryatt, of Oakland, Cal., are the guests of the Misses Allensworth.

The Misses Haughton, of Aberdeen, Miss., are spending some time with their cousin, Mrs. Capt. Dashiell.

Letters received from the members of the 24th Inf., who left some time ago for Manila, state that so far the voyage has been very pleasant, and that there has been very little sickness among the men.

The largest number of recruits yet assembled here was recorded on the rolls Tuesday morning. The high-water mark of 4,218 has been reached, and the camps and barracks are now crowded almost beyond their capacity. Seven hundred of these men have orders to sail on the Newport and Ohio at the beginning of next week, 450 sailing on the Ohio and 250 on the Newport, with eight officers in charge.

General Shafter delivered a lecture on the Santiago campaign before the Obautanqua Society Monday night, July 17.

THEY NEED NOT SHIVER.

The criticisms in the daily press of the alleged failure of the Quartermaster's Department to provide proper clothing for the Oregon Volunteers on their return from Manila, have been proved to be without the slightest foundation. Clothing for 100,000 men is now on hand, and can be furnished without delay. The trouble with the Oregon Regiment was the desire of its Colonel to disregard military regulations. In a telegram to the War Department General Shafter says:

"Commanding officer of Oregon Regiment was told by me the day he arrived that he could get at once upon making requisition all the clothing needed. He declined to make requisition for clothing and wanted blankets and great coats loaned to them. The Quartermaster's Department has a storehouse in camp, and all they have to do to get clothing is to ask for it, but I cannot issue clothing gratuitously, as the Colonel wishes. I do not suppose it is the wish of the Government to force clothing on men, under these circumstances, who do not wish it."

In a later telegram he explains further:

"Colonel Summers was told by me two days ago that he could draw underclothing so as to make his men comfortable, and to-day he has been ordered to make requisition at once for clothing necessary to preserve the health of his men."

Another telegram received at the same time says:

"Colonel Greenleaf has made careful inspection of Oregon camp this afternoon; reports physical condition of men excellent. Many of them have overcoats and blankets, and those who have not do not wish at this time to purchase any. Colonel Summers will submit estimate of quantity required. Camp Quartermaster has ample supply on hand."

Each enlisted man is allowed about \$10 for an overcoat. By not drawing the overcoat he is enabled to draw, on muster out, its equivalent in cash.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 20, 1899.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow and little son, wife and son of Lieut. W. J. Glasgow, 2d Cav., have gone East to spend the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Glasgow has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, Texas, for several months.

Mrs. Baird and Miss Clara Baird, wife and granddaughter of Dr. William Baird, went up to Cloudcroft, New Mexico, last Saturday to spend the remainder of the summer. After Dr. Baird has seen the members of the Hospital Corps off for Manila he will join Mrs. Baird, and remain in the mountains for about two weeks.

Miss Clara Hague, of El Paso, sister-in-law of Lieut. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., and of Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 6th Cav., was bitten by a kissing bug, the new insect that has been lately discovered. Miss Hague was seriously ill at first, but is now recovering rapidly. Captain Bernard Kelly has been quite ill for several weeks, and Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the Colored Methodist Church in El Paso, has been preaching in the post chapel for several Sundays. A very pleasant feature of these Sunday evening services is the music, which is under the care of Mrs. Ross L. Bush, who very kindly trains the choir and plays the organ.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" has gathered into a paper bound volume, number 34 in the "Eagle Library," the "Spoopendyke Sketches" contributed to that paper by Stanley Huntley.

The Hudson Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., publishes a compilation by 1st Lieut. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., of the orders and circulars on regimental recruiting generally patterned after Cir. 7, A. G. O., 1892. It was read as an essay before the Officers' Lyceum at Fort Grant and is published in the hope that it may be useful to all officers detailed on regimental recruiting duty.

Small, Maynard & Co., publish as one of their "Beacon Biographies," a short sketch of David G. Farragut, by James Barnes. Mr. Barnes is always an interesting writer, and he has presented us with a very entertaining sketch of the great Admiral in an exceedingly brief compass.

The names of 464 members of "The Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy" appear in the volume reporting the thirtieth annual reunion held at West Point, June 7, 1899. War and severe field service has increased the naval record of casualties, and the 72 new names added during the year hardly more than makes good the vacancies resulting from deaths. Sixty-two deaths are reported in the necrology, four in the class of '98, three each in those of '97, '96, '95, '93, '80 and '08; two in '92, '86, '87, '72, '65 and '61, and one each in the classes of '99, '94, '91, '90, '89, '88, '85, '81, '76, '75, '71, '70, '67, '63, '59, '58, '56, '55, '51, '46, '43, '42, '41, '35, '33 and '23. The excellent likenesses appearing in this volume add much to its value. Inquire of the secretary, Capt. Braden, for information concerning the 162 graduates whose records are incomplete.

RECENT DEATHS.

The late Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Adjutant 5th U. S. Inf., whose death from yellow fever July 11, at Bonito, Cuba, we reported recently, was a great favorite in Florida, where he was long on duty as instructor of State troops. The St. Augustine "Daily Herald" says: "As a soldier, a citizen and a man Maj. Woodruff was in the best sense a popular favorite. Always courteous and genial, he was nevertheless prompt in discharge of his own duty and strict in urging discipline on his command. While stationed at St. Francis Barracks and during his later residence here, he took an active interest in the welfare of St. Augustine, and his influence was always on the side of the city's advancement. His domestic life was unusually happy and exemplary, and his home was a center of the best social life in St. Augustine. No officer who has ever been stationed here or connected with our State troops numbered so many friends among the military, both Regular and militia, and among our citizens Maj. Woodruff's character and comradeship made him everywhere warmly welcome. He was actively identified with the Memorial Church, having served on its Board of Trustees for the past three years. To his family the heartfelt sympathy of St. Augustine goes out in unmeasured tenderness."

Of Mrs. Anne Cusack, lately deceased in Ponce, Porto Rico, a correspondent in a timely eulogy says: "Associated with the Army from the days of the dangers and privations of the frontier, and passing away from it in its latest mission among strange people in a strange land, Mrs. Cusack was intimately connected with the service and will be generally missed from its circle. Army life has ever need of courage, and courage was a distinguishing characteristic of her in whose cheering presence dark days grew bright and weaker hearts gained strength. The sunshine of charity—the charity of practice—of whole-souled love of others, of good will and genial companionship, was so much her portion that, while it brightened and was welcomed in a large circle, its loss can be duly appreciated only by those who walked within its light. May she rest in that eternal peace, sweet symbols of which were given by her useful, generous life to those who are gone before and to those who are left to mourn her."

Augustus H. Bainbridge, who died in Chicago July 16 from tetanus, resulting from a wound received on July 4 from the explosion of a cannon cracker was a nephew of Col. A. H. Bainbridge, U. S. A., retired. As a member in the ranks of the 8th U. S. Infantry, he took part in the engagements at El Caney, San Juan, and the siege of Santiago; after the war he took his discharge and returned to Chicago.

Mr. Roger Williams Brownell, of Bristol, R. I., who committed suicide July 22 on a Fall River steamer, was a brother of P. A. Surg. Carl Brownell, U. S. N. The deceased belongs to an old and respected family of Rhode Island. Brooding over the state of his health seems to have been the cause of the act.

Capt. Charles Satterlee, 6th U. S. Art., who died July 10, 1899, at Honolulu, H. I., of brain trouble was appointed the U. S. M. A. from his native State, Pennsylvania, in 1872, was graduated in 1876, and promoted to the infantry, but soon after transferred to the artillery and attained a Captaincy in the 6th Artillery, in March, 1888. He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School. The deceased officer was deeply imbued with religious views and it was thought a few years ago he would resign to enter the ministry. He leaves a widow and child who are now at Fort Monroe, Va. His widow is a daughter of Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, who was a General officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Lieut. Frank Inman, chief clerk for Lieut. Col. C. A. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., died July 10, 1899, at his residence, 249 North Twentieth street, Philadelphia. The cause of his death was acute Bright's disease, with which he had been suffering for several months. Mr. Inman was a veteran of the Civil War, having entered the service Aug. 22, 1862, in the 133d New York Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant in October, 1862, and 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in August, 1863. He saw service in the Department of the Gulf and in Virginia, participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Port Hudson, Cedar Creek, and other minor engagements. He was honorably mustered out June 5, 1865. He entered the service of the Quartermaster's Department Sept. 1, 1868. During nearly thirty-one years of faithful and efficient service he was located at a number of different posts on the frontier, also at Atlanta, Ga., Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Chicago, Ill., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Portland, Ore., and Philadelphia, Pa. He was chief clerk for Lieut. Col. George B. Dandy, Deputy Quartermaster General, from March, 1871, to October, 1887, and for Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, from that time until his death. Lieut. Inman's funeral, which was held July 12, 1899, was attended by a number of Army officers on duty in Philadelphia, as well as by a number of his friends. Interment was at the Philadelphia National Cemetery, the ritual of the G. A. R. being used. His wife died of pneumonia, after a two weeks' illness in January last, at Lansdowne, near Philadelphia, and he had no children.

Capt. Samuel Livingston Breese, U. S. N., retired, who died at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., July 18th, after a short illness from pneumonia and heart trouble, was born in Illinois in 1830, and entered the Navy at the age of sixteen years, having been taken from the Naval Academy during the Mexican War, and made an Ensign on the U. S. S. Ohio, which saw service in the Gulf of Mexico. He was commissioned Captain in 1878, and his last voyage was in the Lancaster in 1886, which was then in the Atlantic Squadron. He was retired March 30, 1888. During the Civil War he rendered excellent service. After retirement he made his home at Wilmington, Del., where his remains were taken for interment. A widow, two sons and one daughter survive him.

The French Minister of Marine warns French sea captains to bargain with English tugs before they throw them a line. A French merchant ship, laboring in a storm, secured the services of an English tug, and was towed to port. When the time for payment came the master of the tug claimed the rights of salvage, and demanded a third of the value of the ship and cargo. The Minister says that such things have happened before.

A Berlin writer complains that on leaving Apia, Samoa, Admiral Kautz, U. S. N., the band played American and British airs, but played no Teuton tune on passing the German warship. Now, here's a field for musical genius. Why can't some of our composers get up an international air that can be played for mixed occasions? Perhaps the Admiral's musicians don't understand German.

PRACT.

On Ju-

Essex T-

cessful p-

New

comman-

in New

order wi-

containing

The first

mand

re 17th,

the fo-

at Tuesda-

oliver D

morning

and retu-

noon in

practice.

and ne-

Hopatio

day the

Morrison

headqua-

The e-

troop

on tie

to the

horse

work.

Commis-

a recor-

and mem-

delayed

he help-

The tro-

comfort

dexterit-

accompa-

in man-

100 mil-

It wa-

completed

all inter-

exterior

precisely

old mat-

Constru-

actly lik-

battle of

to be,

the com-

ment an-

the edu-

Island,

will sail

men o'

art of s

cided w

the Cap-

the transfor-

Bids w

25 for

armor-p

C. 181

975 12-2

Bonja

A.

July 29, 1899.

1149

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PRACTICE MARCH OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

On July 22 the 1st N. J. Troop, better known as the Essex Troop, returned to their armory after a most successful practice march of eight days in the hills of northern New Jersey. The troop, some forty strong, under command of Capt. R. Wayne Parker, left their armory in Newark on July 15 about 9 a. m. in heavy marching order with baggage train of two large furniture wagons containing tentage, blanket rolls, provisions and tools. The first camp was pitched at Pompton, where the command remained over Sunday. On Monday morning, the 17th, the march was resumed through Butler and Newfoundland to Green Pond, a fine sheet of water 1,050 feet above sea level, surrounded by precipitous hills except at the north end, where the camp was located. Tuesday was devoted to drills and to carbine and revolver practice on improvised ranges. On Wednesday morning the troop rode across the mountains to Denmark and return, about twelve miles, and occupied the afternoon in swimming horses in the lake and in revolver practice. Camp was struck early Thursday morning and new camp pitched at the southerly end of Lake Hopatcong after a rough march over the hills. On Friday the command encamped at Convent Station, near Morristown, and on Saturday morning moved to its headquarters at Newark.

The experience was the first one of the kind that the troop has had and was most beneficial. There was little or no sickness, and no trouble of any account with the horses, though they were quite unaccustomed to the work. Q. M. Sergt. Franklin Phillips, also acting as Commissary, though entirely new to the business, made a record for efficiency and forethought. Both horses and men were well fed at all times. The march was delayed at times by the baggage wagons, which had to be helped over hard places by extra teams or by the men. The troopers rapidly learned how to make themselves comfortable, and by the end of the march pitched and struck the big hospital tents supplied by the State with dexterity. Col. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, 2d N. J. Inf., accompanied the command, and gave valuable assistance in many ways. The command marched in all about 100 miles.

THE HARTFORD REBUILT.

The Hartford, Adm. Farragut's old flagship, has been completely rebuilt at a cost of \$350,000, and is now to all intents and purposes a new vessel, although the old exterior lines and the interior arrangement have been precisely preserved. Not more than 10 per cent. of the old material was retained, but it was the desire of the Construction Bureau to make a ship that would look exactly like the one in which Adm. Farragut fought the battle of Mobile. Although the interior is just as it used to be, many modern improvements and conveniences have been introduced, most of which were not known at the time Adm. Farragut was in the Navy. The woodwork of the cabin he occupied is preserved just as it was, and the same bed, tables, lockers and other furniture are retained, but the ship will be lighted by electricity, there will be an ice machine aboard, and the guns of the Hartford will be of the most improved pattern.

It was the intention of Congress in ordering the restoration of the Hartford not only to preserve a vessel that occupied so conspicuous a place in the history of the country, but also to furnish a training ship which would have the old style of rigging and the new style of armament and motive power. The Hartford will be used for the education of recruits. She is now lying at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, and about August 1 will sail for a journey around the world, with 400 "landmen" or recruits on board, who will be educated in the art of seamanship during the voyage. It is not yet decided whether the cruise will be around Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, but it is expected that by the time the Hartford reaches New York the recruits will be transformed into good sailors.—The Chicago Record.

ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

Bids were opened at the Army Ordnance Office July 25 for the following ordnance supplies: A, 440 12-inch armor-piercing, shot-capped; B, 202 12-inch A. P. shell; C, 1,811 12-inch deck-piercing shell, 1,000 lbs., and D, 975 12-inch torpedo shell, 1,000 lbs., as follows:

Benjamin Ather and Illingworth Co., Harrison, N. J.—A, \$199; B, \$1.49; first delivery in 90 days and balance in 60 days.

Taylor Iron and Steel Co., Highbridge, N. J.—D, \$71; deliveries to commence in six weeks, and to continue at the rate of 25 per week thereafter.

Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.—A, \$199; B and C, \$1.38; deliveries of one lot in 90 days and one lot every 45 days thereafter.

Sterling Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—A, \$260; B, \$250; C, \$231; deliveries first in 60 days, balance every 30 days thereafter.

Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—A, \$244.60; B, \$141; C, \$140.32; D, \$98.14. If entire contract be awarded, following prices: A, \$242.10; B, \$137; C, \$137; D, \$95.50, and it contract be increased to \$700,000 in amount at these prices: A, forged, \$239.70; B, forged, \$132; C, forged, \$132; D, cast, \$92.

For cast-iron projectiles following proposals were opened: A, 450 8-inch shot; B, 775 12-inch mortar shell, 800 lbs.; C, 752 do., 1,000 lbs.: Columbus Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio.—A, \$11.75 each; B, \$28.75; C, \$33.75; deliveries in 60 days, and 40 days per lot thereafter.

J. Schantz & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—A, \$27; B, \$95; C, \$117; deliveries to begin in 45 days.

Elliott Machine Co., Baltimore, Md.—A, \$10.88; B, \$42.85; C, \$49.82.

Economy Foundry and Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.—A, \$14.50; B, \$39.50; C, \$49.50. Reduction of 5 per cent. if entire contract.

Friedman Co., Richmond, Va.—A, \$9.80; B, \$26; C, \$28.50.

Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y.—A, \$8.75; B, \$26.75; C, \$29.25.

Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va.—A, \$8.89; B, \$23.97; C, \$26.22.

Payne Co., Elmira, N. Y.—A, \$11.40; B, \$30.37; C, \$21.57.

Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I.—A, \$13.75; B, \$33.50; C, \$42.

Falls River and Machine Co., Cuyago Falls, Ohio.—A, \$14.

Kirig Engineering Co., Columbus, Ohio.—A, \$11; B, \$31, and C, \$35.

Cowdray Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—A, \$11.60; B, \$30.45; C, \$35.87.

FORMER SECRETARIES OF WAR.

From the New York Sun.

Washington's first Secretary of War was General Knox, who had served under him in the Revolution, so that the office started with a distinctly military appointment; Col. Pickering, who succeeded him, had also been a soldier, and Dr. McHenry, who followed, was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary army and afterward Washington's Secretary during the war. John Marshall, Adams's appointee, had been a soldier, but achieved more fame afterward as a lawyer; Dexter and Griswold, who were Adams's next selections, were both civilians. General Dearborn, the appointee of Jefferson, was distinctly a soldier, and served eight years as Secretary. Eustis, under Madison, had been a Surgeon in the Revolutionary Army and afterward a Congressman. John Armstrong, too, was a soldier, and afterward a United States Senator. James Monroe, who was Secretary of State under Madison, and for a time also acted as Secretary of War, had been a Revolutionary soldier, wounded at Trenton. But while Monroe himself, as President, first offered the War Department to Shelby, a soldier, his subsequent choice was John C. Calhoun, a civilian who served as Secretary with great distinction for eight years.

From this time we come upon a larger sprinkling of civilians, beginning with Barbour, although General Peter B. Porter, the latter's successor under John Quincy Adams, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Eaton, Jackson's first War Secretary, was a civilian, but General Cass had served in the second war with England, while Butler, who for a time acted as Secretary, was a civilian. Poinsett, under Van Buren, had a military education at Woolwich and a decided aptitude for the military profession. John Bell, under Harrison, was a civilian, and so was John C. Spencer, under Tyler; but James M. Porter, who was appointed but not confirmed, had served in the war of 1812.

The general run of the selections is thus manifest. Passing over, therefore, some names, we may note that W. L. Marcy, Polk's Secretary, had served in his youth as a soldier; that Jefferson Davis, under Pierce, was a West Pointer, and served against the Indians, and afterward with distinction as a Volunteer officer in the Mexican war; that Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary, was a civilian, although he afterward became a Confederate General. Cameron, Lincoln's first appointed, and Stanton, the famous head of the War Department in the Civil War, were civilians. Johnson appointed Generals Grant and Thomas ad interim, and afterward General Schofield. The first selections of Grant, namely, Rawlins and Belknap, had been soldiers, but Taft and Don Cameron, who followed, were civilians, and so were McCrary and Ramsey, the two Secretaries under Hayes. Lincoln, under Garfield and Arthur, and Endicott, under Cleveland, were civilians. General Proctor, under Harrison, had served in the Civil War, and Secretary Elkins was for a time in the Volunteer Army. Secretary Lamont was a civilian, while General Alger served in the Civil War.

OFFICERS ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

BALTIMORE (flagship)—Captain James M. Forsyth, Lieut. Comdrs. Charles E. Vreeland, Ten Eyck, D. W. Veeder, Frank H. Holmes, George B. Ransom, Lieuts. William A. Gill, Frank W. Kellogg, John M. Ellicott, Edward L. Beach, Lieut. (junior grade) Noble E. Irwin, Ensign H. I. Cone, M. J. McCormack, William L. Littlefield, Naval Cadets Walter B. Tandy, John T. Bekner, Paul B. Dungan, Cyrus W. Cole, John E. Lewis, Ralph E. Pope, Med. Insp. Remus C. Persons, P. A. Surg. George M. Pickrell, Asst. Surg. Joseph C. Thompson, Pay Insp. William J. Thompson (fleet). Captain of Marines John T. Meyers, Boatswain Harry R. Bryant, Acting Gunner Andrew Olson, Acting Carpenter William E. Powell.

BENNINGTON—Comdr. Edward D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. B. Moore, Lieut. Frank M. Bostwick, Lieut. Howard Gage, Ensigns Roscoe C. Bulmer, William S. Whitted, George E. Gelm; P. A. Paymr. John H. Merriam.

CALLAO—Lieutenant Benjamin Tappan, commanding; Naval Cadet Allen Buchanan.

CASTINE—Comdr. Samuel W. Very, Lieut. Comdr. William V. Bronaugh, Robert B. Higgins, Ashley H. Robertson, Herbert G. Gates, Matt H. Signor, Naval Cadet Morris H. Brown, P. A. Surg. Henry D. Wilson and Asst. Paymr. Webb V. H. Rose.

CELTIC—Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, commanding; Lieut. William S. Hogg, Lieut. (junior grade) Charles T. Vogelgesang, Lieut. (junior grade) John R. Morris, Ensigns John McC. Luby, Frank H. Brunby, Asst. Surg. Warren E. G. High, Asst. Paymr. Franklin W. Hart, Acting Boatswain John E. Murphy.

CHARLESTON—Captain George W. Pigman, Lieut. Comdrs. John A. Norris, Thomas B. Howard, William N. Little, Lieuts. Louis S. Van Duzer, Lieut. Lay H. Everhart, De Witt Blamer, Waldo Evans; Ensigns Ivan C. Wetengel, Albert W. Marshall and James M. Henry Jr., Naval Cadets Charles E. Morgan, Frank O. Branch, Edward T. Constien, Charles H. Fischer, James E. Mathews, Charles B. Hatch; Surg. Charles T. Hibbett, Asst. Surg. Edward V. Armstrong, P. A. Paymr. Ziba W. Reynolds, Captain of Marines Melville J. Shaw, Boatswain Dominic Glynn, Gunner Joseph R. Ward, Acting Carpenter John H. Gill.

CONCORD—Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, commanding; Lieut. Comdrs. John B. Briggs and Bernard O. Scott; Lieuts. August F. Fechter, Charles F. Hughes, Louis A. Kaiser; Lieut. (junior grade) David V. H. Allen, Orlo S. Knepper, Naval Cadet Harry L. Brinser, P. A. Surg. Ammen Farenholz, P. A. Paymr. George G. Seibels.

CULGOA—Comdr. James W. Carlin, commanding; Lieuts. William G. Hannum, Herman O. Stickney; Ensign Thomas D. Parker, P. A. Surg. James Stoughton, Asst. Surg. Holton C. Curl, P. A. Paymr. Eugene D. Ryan.

GLACIER—Comdr. Conway H. Arnold, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz, Henry C. Gearling; Ensign John M. Hudgings, Naval Cadets Lyman A. Corton, Edward W. McIntyre, Ernest A. Weichert, John W. Greenslade; Asst. Surg. William H. Ulsh, Paymr. Thos. S. Jewett, Boatswain Patrick Deery, Acting Gunner James T. Roach, Chief Carpenter Philip T. Mager.

HELENA—Comdr. William T. Swinburne, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox, Lieuts. Arthur W. Dodd, Joseph W. Oman, Horace W. Jones, Edward Monte Jr., Cleland Davis; Ensign Charles E. Gilpin, P. A. Surg. Lewis Morris and Asst. Paymr. Robert H. Orr.

IRIS—Comdr. William H. Everett, commanding; Lieuts. John M. Orchard and Leo D. Miner; Ensign Henry C. Mustin, Asst. Surg. Daniel H. Morgan and Asst. Paymr. Abel B. Pierce.

MANILA—Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazo, Lieuts. Albert S. Norton, Lieut. (junior grade) Henry H. Hough, Eugene L. Bisset, Ensigns L. F. James and Charles K.

Mallory, Naval Cadet Charles P. Nelson, Asst. Surg. Edgar Thompson and Asst. Paymr. David Potter.

MONADNOCK—Lieut. Comdr. Alexander McCrackin, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Theodore F. Burgdorf, Lieuts. Percival Werlich, George N. Hayward, George B. Bradshaw, Lieut. (junior grade) Jay H. Sypher, Fred R. Payne; Ensigns Harris Lanning, J. P. Morton, Naval Cadets Henry C. Dinger, Alexander N. Mitchell; Surg. Corbin J. Decker, Asst. Surg. Daniel G. Beebe, Asst. Paymr. Robert H. Woods, Acting Gunner Patrick Hill and Acting Carpenter Frank A. Irich.

MONOCACY—Comdr. George A. Bicknell, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. William P. Elliott, Lieuts. Benjamin F. Hutchinson, Urban T. Holmes, Asst. Paymr. George M. Luke.

MONTREUX—Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutes, commanding; Lieuts. Comdrs. James H. Bull, Bradley A. Fiske, Frank E. Bentz, Frank H. Eldridge; Lieuts. Wilson W. Buchanan, John D. McDonald; Lieut. (junior grade) Charles F. Preston, Ensigns Arthur T. Chester, Charles L. Leiper; Naval Cadet John A. Schofield, Surg. I. W. Kite, Asst. Surgs. Cary D. Langhorne, Frederick L. Benton; Asst. Paymr. Samuel Bryan, Acting Gunner James M. Donald, Carpenter William P. Harding and Mate August E. Strom.

OREGON—Capt. George F. F. Wilde, commanding; Lieuts. Comdrs. James H. Perry, Chauncey Thomas, William H. Allen, Lieuts. A. A. Ackerman, Albert P. Niblack, Edward W. Eberle, Charles M. McCormick; Lieuts. (junior grade) Lucius A. Bostwick, Horace G. Macfarland, Stanford E. Moses; Ensigns Frank Lyon, Rufus Z. Johnston, Jr., Ernest F. Eckhardt, James H. Holden, Charles P. Burt; Naval Cadets Guy W. Fuller, Welborn C. Wood, Clark H. Woodward, A. E. Watson, A. F. H. Yates; Surg. Frank B. Stephenson, P. A. Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind, Asst. Surg. Harold H. Haas, Paymr. Enstace B. Rogers, Captain of Marines Dion Williams, Acting Boatswain August Bettig, Acting Gunner Simon Jacobs, Acting Carpenter John P. Yates.

PETREL—Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell, commanding; Lieuts. James P. Parker, Albert N. Wood, Gustav Kaemmerling, Charles P. Plunkett, Josiah S. McLean; Lieut. (junior grade) William S. Montgomery, P. A. Surg. Cari D. Brownell and Asst. Paymr. George C. Schafer.

PRINCETON—Commander Clifford H. West, Lieut. Comdr. John M. Bowyer, Lieuts. Simon Cook, Armette Rust; Lieuts. (junior grade) Richard H. Leigh, Luke McNamee, Armin Hartrath, P. A. Surg. Charles H. T. Lowndes, Asst. Paymr. George P. Dyer.

WHEELING—Comdr. William T. Burwell, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, Lieut. Thomas S. Rodgers, Solon Arnold and Edward H. Durell; Ensigns David W. Todd, Charles M. Tozer, P. A. Surg. John B. Dennis, Asst. Paymr. William H. Doherty.

YORKTOWN—Comdr. Charles S. Sperry, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Henry T. Cleaver, Lieuts. James C. Gillmore, George R. Clark, Ensigns William H. Standley, Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Dudley W. Knox, Pope Washington, P. A. Surg. Robert M. Kennedy and Asst. Paymr. Frederick K. Perkins.

CADETS' TENTS SEARCHED.

The correspondent of the New York "Sun" at West Point, said, July 25: "The corps of cadets were somewhat surprised last night after the parade in camp was over because they did not get the customary order 'Rest,' but the reason was made clear to them when they saw an officer and half a dozen members of the guard making a search of the camp.

"Every tent floor was ripped up and every locker examined. The officer's efforts were rewarded when he came to Co. A by finding neatly stowed away beneath a tent floor two bags of powder such as is used to fire the morning gun. The guns of the light battery have been fired off lately at unusual hours and the authorities have been at a loss to know where the ammunition came from. The Ordnance Department furnishes each day two bags of powder for firing the morning and the evening gun. This is placed in the guard tent, and no one is supposed to interfere with it. When the guard went to fire the gun the other morning they rammed into it what they supposed was the regulation charge. After snapping a dozen friction primers in vain endeavor to explode the powder they made an investigation and found that what they supposed to be powder was only a harmless bag of granulated sugar. This set the authorities thinking, and they determined to make a close search of the camp.

"Besides the powder they found a small cart-load of jam, crackers, cheese, cigarettes, cigars and plug tobacco. The cadets in whose possession these articles were found will have to explain how they came by them."

"ACROSS THE PLAINS IN 1867."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The undersigned will be very grateful, indeed, for the address of any officer, now living, who accompanied Maj. Whiting's first expedition of recruits of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May, 1867, to Fort Union, New Mexico, July, 1867. Any information concerning this expedition and officers now living please send to Dr. W. T. Parker, Post Office box 288, Westboro, Mass.

In wars in which swimming has played so prominent a part as it did in Hobson's and Funston's exploits, there may be lessons on the value of nautical knowledge. We are reminded that in the Dutch army a man must be able to swim as well as to fight. Moreover, if he is in the cavalry, he must have a horse which will take a river as easily as a hunter takes a fence. Swimming maneuvers are part of the regular drill. Collapsible canvas boats manned by a few oarsmen lead the horses so that they do not attempt to land on stone banks and other difficult points. The men swim across with their horses and on them. They do it in swimming costume and with all the accoutrements of war. There are few nautical emergencies for which the Dutch army is not prepared. Some of the officers have even reached such a degree of proficiency, we are told, that not only their horses and kit cross the river with them, but their pet dogs sit upon their shoulders and are borne over almost without getting wet.

The evil of pretentious patriotism is not confined to any one country, as will be seen from this rebuke administered by Rear Admiral Réveillère, at Brest, France, in the following open letter:

"A delegate from M. François Coppée has come to Brest to found a branch of the League of the French Nation. I protest against the pretensions of M. Coppée and his adherents to a monopoly or the love of our country. I protest against their pretensions to a monopoly of the love of the army, and consider it is a strange way to show one's love for the army, to try to harass it in the accomplishment of its duties."

Only those who understand the patronizing way that certain self-constituted patriots in France seek to take the army under its condescending wing can appreciate the feeling of wounded dignity that must have inspired the Admiral's blunt and doubtless effective protest.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1143.)

James F. McKinley, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 1st Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. M., July 10.)
A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Ariz., July 19. Detail: Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav.; Maj. William C. Forbush, 9th Cav.; Capt. Walter L. Flinley, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, Commy., 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. C., July 10.)

The following officers having been transferred without the Department are relieved as members of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Riley, Kan.: Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav.; Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art.; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav. (D. M., July 5.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Cienfuegos, Cuba, July 10, 1899. Detail: Capt. Henry H. Benham, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Phillips, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William J. Lutz, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. David Baker, Asst. Surg., 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. John G. Workizer, 2d U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James E. Bell, 2d U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M. and S. C., July 7.)

The following officers are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Riley, Kan.: Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Adj't., 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav. (D. M., July 5.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Cuba, June 20. Detail: Maj. Edward M. Hayes, 7th U. S. Art.; Capt. Luther R. Hale, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. William St. John Greble, 2d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Seigh R. H. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, 2d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d U. S. Art., Judge Adv. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 19.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Cuba, June 20. Detail: Maj. George S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Art.; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Edwin St. John Greble, 2d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Seigh R. H. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, 2d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th U. S. Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 26.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R., July 6, 1899. Detail: Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th U. S. Inf., Collector of Customs, Ponce; Capt. James A. Emery, 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Ass't. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Olin R. Booth, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James W. Furrow, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, 11th U. S. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. P. R., July 3.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., July 28. Detail: Maj. George G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capts. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Ass't. Surg.; Montgomery M. Macomb, John R. Williams, Elissa S. Benton, Arthur S. Conklin, 2d Lieut. Phillip R. Ward, 7th Art., and 1st Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 7th Art., J. A. (D. E., July 25.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to join their respective regiments at the places hereinafter designated:

26th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters, Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Capt. John Hickey.

28th Inf., U. S. V., headquarters Camp Meade, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Geintz, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Boice, and 2d Lieut. George W. Warner.

30th Inf., U. S. V., headquarters Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. Frank W. Latimer and 1st Lieut. Edward R. Thompsons.

31st Inf., U. S. V., headquarters Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lieut. William A. Castle, 1st Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit and 2d Lieut. Albert H. Stevens.

32d Inf., U. S. V., headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Capt. John P. Grimsted, 1st Lieut. James L. Long and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Wilson.

33d Inf., U. S. V., headquarters Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 2d Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel (D. W., July 22).

The following officers, recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to join their respective regiments at the places hereinafter indicated:

27th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.; Capt. Richard Henry Savage, Capt. Delphay T. E. Casteel, and 2d Lieut. David McM. Gregg, Jr.

28th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.; Capt. William C. King and Capt. George W. Bieler.

29th Inf., U. S. V., headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Capt. Charles G. McMechan and 1st Lieut. Lawrence S. Carson.

30th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. Charles F. Newberry, Capt. Edwin H. Fitzgerald, Capt. E. Ross Smith, Capt. Edward Y. Miller, Capt. Kenneth M. Burr, Capt. Harrison S. Kenick, Capt. George F. Connolly, Capt. Merrell E. Webb, Capt. Frank D. Newberry, Capt. John F. Ryan, Capt. Gilmore G. Scranton, 1st Lieut. John McBride, Jr., 1st Lieut. Albert E. McCabe, 1st Lieut. Harry Chadwick, 1st Lieut. Edward H. Andres, and 2d Lieut. A. Holt Bradford.

31st Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. John A. Wagner, Capt. Ellison L. Glimer, 1st Lieut. De Witt W. Chamberlin, 1st Lieut. John B. Fonner, and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Richmond.

32d Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 1st Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, 1st Lieut. George H. Caldwell, 1st Lieut. John M. Shook, and 2d Lieut. George H. Armitage. (W. D., July 26.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to join their respective regiments at the places hereinafter indicated:

26th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Capt. Edward J. Gilson.

28th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Camp Meade, Pa.; 2d Lieut. James D. Danner.

29th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lieut. James R. Rash.

30th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Virgil C. Peckenbaugh.

31st Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. Charles A. Reynolds and 1st Lieut. Percy H. Hawkins.

32d Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Schaeffer.

33d Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Capt. John A. Hulen, Capt. James S. Butler, Capt. James M. Burroughs, 1st Lieut. John W. Ward, 1st Lieut. Dean Tompkins, 1st Lieut. William S. Cunningham, and 1st Lieut. Carroll Power.

34th Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort Logan, Col.; Capt. Clark M. Carr, Capt. Frank G. Russell, Capt. Charles A. Green, Capt. Frank A. Sullivan, Capt. Christopher J. Hollis, Capt. Frank L. French, 1st Lieut. Grenville D. Montgomery, and 1st Lieut. Cushman A. Rice (W. D., July 25.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list:

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles H. Bowcott, Fort Ringgold, Tex. Comy. Sergt. James M. Hill, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 1st Sergt. John M. Williamson, Co. F, 12th U. S. Inf., Philippine Islands.

Pvt. John McDonough, general service, recruiting station, Pittsburgh, Pa. (W. D., July 22.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

A detachment to consist of one Sergeant, two Corporals and ten well-instructed privates, as far as practicable old soldiers, will be formed by the C. O., Fort Crook, Neb., from the company of infantry stationed at that post, and sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve the cavalry detachment now there. This detachment should go prepared for

an extended tour of detached service, and carry their clothing, rifles, ammunition, etc. The cavalry detachment now at Fort Logan H. Roots, upon being relieved by the infantry detachment, will be broken up, and its members sent to join their respective troops. Troop E, 6th Cavalry, is now stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Troop H at Boise Barracks, Idaho. Troops A and G are at Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., July 15.)

ARMY BOARDS.

At Fort McHenry, Md., to report upon the qualifications of Sam Boush, a civilian, late Corporal Battery D, 4th Art., for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. Detail: Capt. Major F. Harmon, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, 2d Art. (D. E., July 21.)

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ATHENIAN. At Seattle.

BUFORF. At Havana.

CITY OF PARA. Sailed July 13, San Francisco to Manila.

CENTENNIAL. At Manila.

CROOK. At New York.

GARRONE. At Seattle.

GRANT. At Manila.

HANCOCK. Sailed July 1, Manila to San Francisco.

HOOKER. At Manila.

INDIANA. At San Francisco.

INGALLS. At Havana.

KILPATRICK. At New York.

LEELANA W. En route, Manila to San Francisco.

LOGAN. At New York.

MORGAN CITY. At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN. At New York.

MEADE. At New York.

NEWPORT. At San Francisco.

OHIO. At San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA. Sailed July 1, San Francisco to Manila.

PORT ALBERT. At Seattle.

SEDGWICK. At New York.

SENATOR. Sailed July 1, Manila to San Francisco.

SHERIDAN. At Manila.

SHERMAN. Sailed July 26, Manila to San Francisco.

SIAM. At San Francisco.

TACOMA. At San Francisco.

TAURUS. Sailed July 24, San Francisco to Manila.

TERIY. At Havana.

THOMAS. At Philadelphia.

WARREN. En route, Manila to San Francisco.

ZEALANDIA. At Manila.

VALENCIA. Sailed June 28, San Francisco to Manila.

VICTORIA. At Seattle.

WYEFIELD. Sailed July 4, San Francisco to Manila.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RELIEF. Sailed June 22, Manila to San Francisco.

MISSOURI. At New York.

THE AIDE. At New York.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., JULY 27.

A. A. Surg. Frank L. R. Tetamore, to San Francisco for duty.

A. A. Surg. William H. Tukey, to San Francisco.

2d Lieut. Robert W. Collins, 35th Int., to Vancouver Barracks.

The following officers will proceed to join their respective regiments:

28th Infantry, headquarters, Camp Meade: Capt. Edward H. D. Couch.

29th Infantry, headquarters, Fort McPherson: 2d Lieut. Milton H. Hollingsworth.

30th Infantry, headquarters, Fort Sheridan: 1st Lieut. Kaoling L. Whitson and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Ellison.

31st Infantry, headquarters, Fort Thomas: 1st Lieut. William F. Godson.

32d Infantry, headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, 1st Lieut. William S. Weaver.

35th Infantry, headquarters, Vancouver Barracks: Capt. William L. Geary and 1st Lieut. James A. Ruggles.

Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, 33d Inf., to Fort Sam Houston for duty.

The Special Orders relating to Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., are revoked.

Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, will proceed to San Francisco for duty on Aug. 31, and on completion of duty assigned him in Department of California will proceed to Manila.

Maj. James N. Allison, C. S., will proceed to Seattle on official business.

A. A. Surg. James K. Stockard will proceed to San Francisco for duty.

The following transfers in the 1st Infantry are made: 1st Lieut. Jacques de L. Laffite, from Co. D to G; 1st Lieut. Wm. Crofton, from Co. E to D; 1st Lieut. Amos H. Marylin, from Co. G to E. The leave granted Maj. Jas. B. Burtsom, 5th Art., is extended fifteen days. The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John H. Beacon, 6th Inf., is extended one month. The leave granted Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., is extended seven days.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: Gaelic, August 9; Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, July 31; and Empress of Nippon Maru, Sept. 12; City of Rio Janeiro, Sept. 19; Coptic, Sept. 29; American Maru, Oct. 6. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Moana, Aug. 9; Alameda, Sept. 6; Marivosa, Oct. 4. Steamers of the Canadian Hong Kong Maru, Aug. 17; China, Aug. 25; Doric, Sept. 2; Japan, Aug. 21; Empress of China, Sept. 11. For Honolulu and Sydney the Mowana, Aug. 24; Warrimoo, Sept. 21.

Maj. Charles A. Vernon, U. S. A., is detailed as professor at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. (W. D., July 21.)

Col. Alfred T. Smith, U. S. A., retired, having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his home. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery D, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Williams, Me., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Thomas E. Bourchier (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Thomas E. Bourchier (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., July 24.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse (appointed July 19, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery K, 7th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

STATE TROOPS.

Friends of Lieut. John McClintock, U. S. A., formerly of the 7th and 69th New York, and Major on the staff of the 5th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., will be pleased to learn that he is highly satisfied with life in the U. S. Cavalry. Though appointed only a few months ago to the Regular Army, Lieut. McClintock is now, through the absence of superiors, in command of Troop H, 5th Cav. It was a great disappointment to him that though getting as far toward Manila, to which he was eager to go, as San Francisco, he was ordered to Porto Rico. He does not find the heat in that country as great as has been reported, and his substantial physique ought to make him a good judge. Recently his troop made a sixty-mile march across the mountains to Arecibo, experiencing en route one of the famous tropical storms. To add to the climatic variety that flavors his life, he was shaken by a tremendous earthquake on the night of July 11 that shook the whole island—the first in several years.

The State troops of Ohio as well as the Naval Militia of that State have rendered the most efficient service the past few days in quelling serious riot and disorder, and but for their aid the City of Cleveland would practically have been at the mercy of the lawless element. Not only had all the National Guard in Cleveland to be ordered out, but troops from Columbus and elsewhere also, and altogether some 1,400 officers and men were on duty. The troops were not ordered out until the civil authorities were powerless to cope with the rioters, and prevent the use of dynamite. The appearance of the troops and their vigorous action in dispersing crowds and making arrests, soon cowed the rioters.

Col. Chas. Paff, with his regiment, the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, expect to encamp from Aug. 3 to 9 at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, and go through a course of gun practice. This regiment did good service on the New England Coast during the Spanish-American War.

Adj't. General Van Keuren, of Connecticut, directs Comdr. Edward V. Reynolds, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard to assemble his command at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16, 1899, at 9 o'clock, a.m., for eight days' duty on board the U. S. S. Prairie, which has been designated by the Navy Department to be at New Haven, for purpose specified.

Officers of the Illinois National Guard who have been offered commissions in the United States Volunteer regiments now being organized must resign from the State service if they accept. In support of the ruling it is asserted that granting of leaves of absence would prove an injustice to junior officers who desire promotion in the State Guard, and who, if officers receiving United States commissions retain their connection with the Guard, would be disqualified for promotion.

The Georgia rifle team, which has enjoyed two successful contests on the Sea Girt ranges at annual meetings of the New Jersey National Rifle Range Association, is preparing for a visit to Sea Girt again from Sept. 4 to 9. While this team represents the State, it has never yet been composed of any riflemen except those from Savannah. It is anticipated that the team this year will eclipse the work of that of 1897.

Orders have been issued for the annual tour of duty of the Massachusetts Naval Militia and there is every indication that there will be a large attendance this year, although some of the men who rendered war service last year find it impossible to go this year. Cos. A, B, C, D, E and K assemble at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 6, for the first tour of duty on the U. S. S. Prairie which will last until Sept. 14. Cos. E, F, G, I, L and M will begin their tour of duty on Friday, Sept. 15, which will continue until Sept. 23 on the same ship. The brigade now numbers 620 officers and men, with new recruits being added weekly. The new uniforms are being issued and new Springfield rifles are soon to be issued to the brigade.

The annual encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau County, as follows: 2d Regiment, Aug. 5 to 11; 1st Regiment, Aug. 12 to 18; 3d Regiment, Aug. 19 to 25; 19 Separate Battalion, Battery A and Troop A, Aug. 26 to Sept. 1. The several organizations will move to camp Saturdays, returning Fridays. No troops will be transported on Sunday. In honor of the gallant Wisconsin soldier who has so highly distinguished himself in the wars of his country the camp will be named Camp MacArthur.

The following are the scores made by the 1st, 2d and 6th Batteries, N. G. N. Y., in Artillery competition, for trophy presented by 1st Lieut. William L. Flanagan, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., with 3.2-inch B. L. R. 10 shell, and 10 shrapnel, range 1,000 yards:

Shell target, 12x20 feet; possible score, 250. Shrapnel target, 12x40 feet; possible score, 2,000; total, 2,250.

1st Battery.—Shell—1 hit, value 25; 25; 2 hits, value 15, 30; total, 55. Shrapnel—40 hits, value 2, 80; 135 additional hits, value 1, 135; total, 215. Grand total, 270.

2d Battery.—Shell—5 hits, value 25, 125; 3 hits, value 15, 45; total, 170. Shrapnel—40 hits, value 2, 80; 1,169 additional hits, value 1, 1,169; total, 1,249. Grand total, 1,419.

6th Battery.—Shell—1 hit, value 15, 30; 2 hits, value 5, 10; total, 25. Shrapnel—40 hits, value 2, 80; 900 additional hits, value 1, 900; total, 1,040. Grand total, 1,095. As will be seen from the above the contest was handsomely won by the 2d Battery Bvt. Maj. David Wilson.

Advices by steamer via Tacoma from Cape Nome report trouble between U. S. soldiers and miners who refused to recognize certain claim locations. They were preparing to take the law in their own hands when a squad of soldiers under Lieut. Spalding dispersed them.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its organization Wednesday evening, July 26, by a dinner in honor of its guests and the general agents of the company in the Astor ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Mr. James W. Alexander, President of the company, presided. The guests were Maj. General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Brig. General Louis Fitzgerald, N. G. N. Y.; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Vice-President L. P. Morton, Bishop Potter, Mr. C. N. Bliss and others. General Merritt briefly addressed the company in the following words: "I was not invited here to make a speech. I was asked to sit up, look pleasant and show myself. I have done the latter, and I hope I have not compromised myself by what I have said." The Equitable Company announces what is claimed to be an unparalleled record—the writing of one billion dollars of insurance, the accumulation of two hundred and seventy millions of assets and a surplus of over sixty millions of dollars in the forty years. There are, perhaps, other companies with as large amounts of insurance outstanding, with as large assets and surplus, but there is no company which has accomplished such stupendous results in so short a time. The company offer a fair contract to officers of the Army and Navy, and have many policy holders among them.

REPORTS OF GENERAL LOYD WHEATON.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific and the 8th Army Corps.

Manila, P. I., March 21, 1899.

[Extracts.]

The Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Sir: My instructions were to clear the enemy from the country to Pasig, and to strike him wherever found. The brigade was formed on the night of the 12th inst., and bivouacked in line rear of the entrenched position extending from San Pedro Macati on the Pasig, one mile and a half in the direction of Pasay, from right to left in the following order: Squadron, 4th U. S. Cav., Maj. Rucker; 22d U. S. Inf., Col. Egbert; 20th U. S. Inf., Col. McCaskey; seven companies 2d Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Col. Summers, one platoon—two guns—6th U. S. Art., Lieut. Scott, two battalions 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry, Col. Wholley.

Soon after daylight on the morning of March 13 the brigade moved under my instructions, by echelon, from the right, the 4th U. S. Cav. and 22d U. S. Inf. moving first, then the 20th U. S. Inf., followed by the 2d Oregon Volunteer Infantry. * * * The right of the 22d U. S. Inf. struck the enemy as he was retreating in the direction of Pasig, inflicting heavy loss. The whole line moved on and occupied the Pasig road, and then marching east along the road soon came under fire of the enemy from his entrenched position at Pasig, on the north side of the river.

Opened fire upon his intrenchments from one gun on the road and placed the other upon a cliff or ridge extending at right angle to the Pasig. Occupied the ridge with infantry, and extended the 20th and 22d U. S. Inf. to the right on the high ground in the direction of Pateros. One battalion of the 22d U. S. Inf., under Capt. Lockwood, and the squadron of the 4th U. S. Cav., under Maj. Rucker, attacked a force of the enemy in the direction of Pateros, and drove him beyond Taguig. The gunboat Laguna de Bay, under command of Capt. Grant, came up, and night closed with the enemy driven to the north side of the Pasig.

March 15 I sent one battalion of the 20th U. S. Inf., under Maj. Rogers, across the river at Pasig, brought up a gun and shelled the intrenchments in front of Pasig and to the left. The battalion of the 20th U. S. Inf. carried the city by storm. Crossed a part of the 2d Oregon Volunteer Infantry below Pasig, and when the rebels fled from Pasig they were exposed to a heavy flank fire from this detachment. Sent the whole of the 20th U. S. Inf. over to Pasig, the regiment being taken across upon the steam launch Maritime. Advanced the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry on my right to Taguig, and captured about 500 prisoners. Night came on with the enemy in my front, and on my right killed, captured or dispersed. The enemy lost at least one thousand men this day.

March 16, instructed Lieut. Col. McCaskey, commanding 20th U. S. Inf. at Pasig, to clear the country in his immediate vicinity, of any of the insurgents who might be lurking near and soon after received a despatch from him that he had sent out two battalions to be deployed as skirmishers to clear the island of Pasig. Soon after heavy and long-continued firing was heard to the east and north of Pasig. At 12 m., learned that Maj. William P. Rogers, commanding 3d Battalion, 20th U. S. Inf., had come upon the enemy intrenched one thousand strong, at the village of Cainta, and that he had carried the intrenchments and burned the town, the enemy flying in the direction of Taital. Maj. Rogers returned with his battalion to Pasig. In this affair he lost two killed and fourteen wounded.

On the 17th of March, by direction of the Corps Commander, I returned the 20th U. S. Inf. to Manila, relieving the regiment at Pasig by a part of the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry. On the afternoon of March 13 a force of the enemy appeared in the vicinity of Taguig, which was held by one company of the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry. Reinforced the place with two companies of infantry and directed the Colonel of the 22d U. S. Inf. to send one battalion of his regiment south of the position held by his regiment, and to the west of Taguig to ascertain the force of the enemy. The enemy was found about 800 strong, occupying the crests of the ridges and a spirited combat ensued, which was terminated by darkness. The 22d had twenty men killed and wounded in this affair. Among the wounded was Capt. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf., commanding the battalion. The enemy fell back toward the south.

The morning of the 19th inst., soon after daylight, I formed lines, deployed in the extended order facing to the south as follows: 22d U. S. Inf. and one gun 6th Art. on the right; 2d Oregon Volunteer Infantry—6 companies—center; 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry—6 companies—left. Advanced the line and struck the enemy four miles south of Taguig. My line, wheeling to the left, partly inclosed him toward the lake, and he was completely routed with great loss. My left pursued him down the lake fifteen miles from Taguig as far as San Pedro Tarnisan, all the houses along the lake to that point being burned. The enemy's intrenchments on our left and in front of the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry were carried, the enemy leaving more than 200 dead upon the field. Returned to the vicinity of Pateros, and there bivouacked, receiving orders to return the command to former encampments near Manila, excepting that the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry was designated to hold Pasig, Pateros, Taguig and adjacent country.

This ended the operations of the Provisional Brigade. In one week all his positions that were attacked were taken, his troops killed, captured or dispersed. The towns from which he brought over troops or in which he resisted us were burned or destroyed. He burned them himself. His loss in killed, wounded and captured was not less than 2,500 men.

I was ably supported and assisted by the several regimental Commanders through the series of operations. I desire to call attention to the energetic conduct of Col. J. H. Wholley, 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry, and the gallant conduct in action of Maj. William P. Rogers, 20th U. S. Inf., and Maj. J. J. Weisenburger, 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry, and to the gallant and meritorious services of Capt. Frank B. Jones, 22d U. S. Inf.; 2d Lt. E. D. Scott, 5th U. S. Art., rendered most efficient service with his guns, showing skill and intrepidity. I desire to call attention to the very gallant conduct of Capt. Herbert S. Foster, James A. Irons and Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., in the storming of Pasig and in the combat at Cainta.

I am indebted to Lieut. F. D. Webster, 20th U. S. Inf., Aide de Camp, and to Lieut. Charles R. Howland, 20th U. S. Inf., Aide de Camp, A. A. A. G., for valuable assistance. Also to 1st Lieut. Wm. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, Acting Aide. Service both gallant and efficient was rendered by Capt. Elmore McKenna and Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Volunteer Signal Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOYD WHEATON,
Brigadier General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

In two supplementary reports dated San Fernando, May 10, General Wheaton says: * * *

About 8:30 a.m. on the morning of the 25th of April,

by the direction of the Division Commander, I marched on the enemy's position, moving the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry on the left of the railroad and the 1st Montaha on the right. The battalion of the 3d U. S. Art. (Maj. Kobbe) was left at Malolos and Barasoan to guard the line of road. I directed the armored train to follow up the track after the brigade was well on the march. Our movements being well screened from the enemy by extensive lines of bamboo jungle, I moved both regiments of infantry into a well-protected position about twelve hundred yards from the enemy's intrenchments along the Bagbag. The armored train having reached at this time a point on the road near the infantry, I directed that fire be opened from the rifled six-pounder, and the three machine guns on the train, and at this minute Hale's artillery to our front and right across the Quinga opened fire, and the guns of the Utah Artillery on our right commenced firing.

Soon after I moved the armored train to the front, and advanced several companies of infantry from both regiments to seize all places near the river from which an effective fire might be directed upon the enemy's intrenchments. The converging fire of the two brigades of the division and the artillery now began to shake the enemy.

Col. Funston, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with Lieut. C. M. Warner, 1st Sergt. Raymond E. Enston and Sergt. C. P. Barshfield, Co. K, 20th Kansas, endeavored to rush across the railroad bridge. A span of the bridge being broken, Col. Funston, Lieut. Ball and Sergts. Enston and Barshfield swam the river, and drove the enemy out of the intrenchments near the bridge. At the same time Hale's infantry, on our right, forced the Calumpit to our front and right, turned the enemy out of his intrenchments near the bridge along the Calumpit, and pursued him to the vicinity of the Rio Grande near the town of Calumpit, which the enemy burned. The two regiments of my brigade bivouacked near the Bagbag.

April 26, the enemy was in force on the north bank of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, a broad and deep river. He was protected by a most elaborate system of field fortifications, and had near the railroad bridge three pieces of artillery and one rapid-fire Maxim. The important strategic position of Calumpit would be untenable until he was driven off. I was directed by Maj. General MacArthur to do this, my force to be the 20th Kansas and 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry, five guns Utah Light Artillery and three machine guns. It was effected in thirty-six hours. * * *

Upon consultation with Col. Funston a point about 900 yards below the railroad bridge was selected as the place that he would endeavor to cross a part of his regiment. The enemy's intrenchments opposite this point were well screened by bamboo thickets, but I directed a fire from the brick house near the bridge to be kept up from the 3.2 gun and by two companies of infantry. Col. Funston also advanced to the river bank strong parties that kept up a fire of great volume. The effect of the heavy and continued fire was to drive part of the enemy's force from his works, and Pts. Edward White and W. B. Trembley, of Co. B, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, swam the river with a rope, and fastened it to a stake on the enemy's intrenchments while yet occupied.

Rafts were pulled over by means of this rope, Col. Funston going over on the first raft. Our artillery had, during this time, kept up a heavy fire from positions selected by Maj. Richard Young, Utah Light Artillery. Under direction of Lieut. Col. Wallace, 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry, a heavy and continuous fire was directed upon the enemy near the railroad bridge. The machine guns also being directed toward the same place. When Col. Funston had crossed forty-five officers and men were attacked the enemy, turning him out of his works near the bridge. I then crossed the bridge with my staff, followed by the 20th Kansas and 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry as fast as they could pass over such framework as the enemy had not destroyed. Upon reaching the north bank two bodies of the enemy, each about 1,500 strong, were observed; one about one and a half miles to our left, which had evidently been guarding the river below. They moved in a deployed line—extended order—and advanced upon us, but, after being subjected to fire about twenty minutes, they fell back in confusion, and retreated out of range. The other body was in front and along the railroad. I deployed the 20th Kansas on the left of the railroad, and the 1st Montana on the right, and drove them beyond Apolite Station in the direction of St. Thomas. The whole force of the enemy disappearing in that direction, the nature of the country being such that they were compelled to march along the embankment. I estimated the whole force visible at 4,000. * * *

I am indebted for efficient assistance to Maj. G. F. Shields, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; to Capt. Henry C. Cahill, 3d U. S. Inf.; to 1st Lieut. F. B. Webster, 20th U. S. Inf., Aide de Camp, and to 2d Lieut. A. P. Hayne, Battery A, California Heavy Artillery. Lieut. Philip P. Russell, 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, A. A. G., rendered gallant and efficient service during these operations.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. C. B.—There will be a vacancy to Annapolis from the 30th District of New York, in 1902. An applicant must be a resident of a district, and he can only be appointed from the district he resides in. We have published lists of the graduating classes and new appointments. It is against the rules to publish a list of all the vacancies.

P. B. L.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, for circular as to admission, and to the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm streets, New York City, for circular about the St. Mary's.

A. C. H.—You seem to have the qualifications for a commissioned officer of volunteers, but the fact that you did not see service during the recent war may be a bar to securing a commission. However, apply to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., giving all details and accompanying your application with all the recommendations from influential friends that you can procure. There is a recruiting office, U. S. Army, at 24 North Main street, Providence. Go there and ask the recruiting officer for information.

P. C.—The regulation is that in time of peace a soldier may purchase his discharge, etc. Such discharges are not being granted at present.

R. F.—Service in the Army or Navy during the Spanish-American war does not count double toward retirement.

D. H. C.—Can a retired Army officer be detailed as professor of military science and tactics under section 7 of the act approved March 2, 1899, promulgated by G. O. 36, A. G. O. 1899? If yes, to whom should he make application? Answer—No.

C. C. B.—Write to Col. Ribble, Buffalo, N. Y., for information concerning the 7th Army Corps Bar Association.

H. B. H. asks: (1) If a candidate for admission to the Military Academy, having successfully passed the required mental and physical examinations, is a few months over the age limit of 22, would he be rejected on that account? Answer—Yes. (2) Did the new Army Bill increase the number of appointments of cadets to be made by Representatives of Congress? Answer—No.

1ST LIEUT. asks: No Captain being available for Regimental Quartermaster, I am detailed by order to act as such until a Captain is appointed. Am I entitled to the old pay of Regimental Quartermaster? Answer—No.

ENGINEER.—No.

July 29, 1899.

FILIPINOS NOT GUERRILLA FIGHTERS.

This is Gen. H. G. Otis's opinion of the military ability of the Filipinos as given in a recent interview? "Everything considered, the drawbacks surrounding them, the lack of civilization, military education, and equipment, the Filipinos are very fair fighters. Their resistance has been exceptionally stubborn. It is a mistake common in the United States, I find, to suppose that the Filipinos fight like Indians, that they resort merely to guerrilla methods, or that they are nothing more than an unorganized mob. On the contrary, they are organized, and many of them are effectively armed. In addition to the thousands of them armed with modern weapons, there are great numbers of bolo men, or men armed with long, ugly knives, and hordes of mountaineers armed only with bows and arrows. The organized troops, which are the Filipino armies that our soldiers have had to meet and overcome, dig deep and useful trenches, build formidable field works, showing much engineering skill and ability, and they fight in lines of battle like civilized troops, like the Spaniards, for instance, from whom they have learned all they know of the art of war. Yet, with all this, and despite the fact that their forces have usually greatly outnumbered the American troops, they have been beaten in every engagement. Our gallant American troops have gone through, around, or over their intrenchments, field works, and natural defences with a daring unexcelled and an intrepidity that is remarkable."

THE MAUSER PROLONGS FIGHTING.

The reports of our Army surgeons who in Cuba and the Philippines have studied the wounds inflicted by modern high-power rifles, lead the "Medical Record" to conclude that while weapons like the Mauser leave nothing to be desired on the score of humanity, they are failures in that they do not serve the special service for which they were designed. Soldiers fire guns with the intention of putting as many as possible of the enemy in a condition that makes further fighting impossible, but if their bullets bore neat little holes through flesh and bone, and, except when vital organs are traversed, cause no appreciable amount of shock to the system, then the soldier's task is rendered both more difficult and more prolonged. The soldier severely wounded to-day is often in the ranks again within a week. To criticise these consequences of the improvements in arms appears distinctly horrible to the New York "Times," but logic, like war, is merciless, and bullets were not invented for the purpose of keeping down the death rate. Other conclusions reached by the "Medical Record" are that the missiles from the new rifles do greater harm, that is, are more effective at long range than at short; that bits of clothing are not carried into wounds, so that the chances of infections are much less than they used to be, and that abdominal wounds are now almost invariably fatal.

THE REGULAR ARMY MAN.

The New York "Times" complains because there are nearly as many claimants to the authorship of "The Regular Army Man" as there were formerly to the verses called "Beautiful Snow." Among the claimants, according to the "Times," are: Arthur J. McKeel, private, Co. C, 11th U. S. Inf., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Harry A. Barr, Sergt., Co. F, 2d U. S. Inf., and other paternities which it has forgotten. The poem first appeared Aug. 5, 1898, in the "League of American Wheelmen Bulletin" with the signature of "Joe Lincoln."

The author of it is well known to the wheelmen of the country as an offspring of the poetical atmosphere created by Secretary Abbot Bassett, of the L. A. W., who, though in close touch with Wm. L. Garrison and other Boston anti-expansionists, is not insensible to the merit and appropriateness of Lincoln's tribute. There is a tradition in cycling journalism that in an ink-spotted office boy in the "Bulletin" office several years ago Bassett discovered the present Joe Lincoln, who has given to the center of anti-imperialism the distinction of adding to current literature the best poetical eulogy yet written on the Regulars. The verses have been very extensively published. For the benefit of those who may have occasion to refer to them hereafter, we put them on record here:

He ain't no gold-lace "Belvidere,"
Ter sparkle in the sun,
He don't parade with gay cockade,
And poses in his gun;
He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
So lovely, spick and span,
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The marchin', parchin',
Pipe-clay starchin',
Reg'lar Army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday School,
Nor yet a social tea,
And on the day he gets his pay
He's apt ter spend it free;
He isn't no temp'rance advocate,
He likes ter fill the can;
He's kinder rough an', maybe, tough,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The farin', tearin',
Sometimes swearin',
Reg'lar Army man.

No State'll call him "noble son,"
He ain't no ladies' pet,
But, let a row start anyhow,
They'll send for him, you bet;
He don't cut any ice at all
In Fash'n's social plan,
He gets the job ter face the mob,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The millin', drillin',
Made fer killin',
Reg'lar Army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him
When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"
From mayor or Governor;
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off in the van,
Ter start the fight and start it right,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin';
Reg'lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
He don't talk big or brave,
He knows he's in ter fight and win,
Or help fill up a grave;
He ain't no "Mama's darlin'," but
He does the best he can,
And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The dandy, hand,
Cool and sandy,
Reg'lar Army man.

THE SURGEON'S REASON.

In one of the military camps established in an Eastern State during the beginning of the late Spanish-American war the various headquarters tents were erected before the troops arrived.

So when the Surgeon-in-Chief of the second body of troops to arrive repaired to the tent which had been assigned to him as his headquarters, he found it in possession of the official Surgeon of the regiment, which was already established in the camp.

Surprised at his pertinacity in refusing to vacate the premises, an appeal was taken to higher authority and the pre-empting Surgeon was ousted.

During the process of moving the reason for hesitance became manifest when the retiring official lifted from a hiding place beneath the floor a case of champagne and several boxes of fine cigars, which the charitably inclined soldiers who were looking on decided were intended for their use in case they became ill.—Chicago News.

The movements of the 3d Cav. soon to take place are as follows: Troops A, D and M from Fort Myer to Seattle, en route to Manila; Troops C, E and F, from Fort Ethan Allen to Seattle; Troop K, from Jefferson Barracks to Seattle; Troop L, from Fort Sheridan to Seattle; Troop I, from Fort Ethan Allen to Fort Meyer; Troop B, from Fort Sheridan to Fort Myer; Troop G, from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Myer.

The work of Co. C, Battalion of U. S. Engineers, at Camp Meade, Penn., has been of the most satisfactory character. Everything new in camp sanitation and supplies that has been designed for the good of the service has been tried, and that which was good retained.

Something Accomplished.—"Hasn't the Peace Conference done anything yet?" "Of course; it has unearthed a lot of new things to quarrel about."—Chicago Record.

English Quality and American Methods.

EVERYONE
with a pair
WILL SEE
that the **SAMSON**

is the best solid back HAIR BRUSH.
Robt. Low's Son, 309 Kent Ave., New York.

**A Summer Vacation**

many times will be more enjoyable if you have with you an **Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawl**. They are very stylish and beautiful—40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe—and are entirely hand-woven from purest wool and silk. Colors—white, rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, or black. State color wanted.

Sent postpaid and registered for \$2.00.
THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

MOUSTACHE APPAREL

Used by Emperors, society men and all who know that a beautiful moustache is the chief charm of a man's face. It gives permanent fashionable appearance and is NO expense. This durable arrangement sent for \$2.00.

For sale by progressive druggists.
References, Chicago Banks,
PARLO APPAREL CO.,
104 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

OUR PRICE POLICY.

Aside from the completeness of our assortment, and the always attractive quality of our goods, the one feature by which perhaps we are best known, is that on an average our prices are fully

"less than elsewhere."

This is not merely a catching phrase but it means something, and that something is precisely what it appears to mean.

Our catalogue (No. 9T) tells more about it. To those interested it is mailed free N. Y. City.

PRICES

1/4
LESS THAN ELSEWHERE

New Manual of Arms.
Adapted to SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, caliber .45
and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, caliber .30.
Bristol Board

MANUAL OF ARMS.

We Publish in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations,

The Manual of Arms

for the Springfield Rifle, Caliber 45, and for the Kräg-Jorgensen Rifle, Caliber 30, Price, 10 cents a copy.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Army & Navy Uniforms

Blue Serge and Khaki Uniforms

Oak Hall Clothing Co.,
95 to 105 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

The Transcontinental Trunk Line.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific on the North, the Sunset Route on the South, and every line between these two extremes, offering the choice of 39,625 different routes. The New York Central is the greatest through-car line in America.

A booklet on the "Lake Shore Limited," containing also a novel and unique descriptive time table of this wonderful train, will be sent free, by addressing George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

"Ross's Royal" BELFAST GINGER ALE
IS INVALUABLE AS A PREVENTIVE
F MALARIAL AND TROPICAL FEVERS.

Ames Sword Co. Chicopee,
Mass.
Regulation and Presentation
ARMY and NAVY SWORDS....

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Reception, At Home, Church Cards.

Announcements

Finest Engraving. Correct Styles.
All Orders Receive Special Attention.

Dempsey & Carroll,

26 West 23d St., N. Y.

Danger of impure water is avoided by 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BORN.

CUSHMAN.—In Portsmouth, N. H., on July 22, 1899, to Marie Caraber Cushman, wife of Ensign W. R. Cushman, U. S. N., a son.

FERGUSON.—Born to the wife of Asst. Naval Constructor Homer L. Ferguson, U. S. N., on July 16, 1899, at the Puget Sound Naval Station, a son.

HULME.—In Washington City, on Saturday evening, July 15, to Lieut. and Mrs. Walker Oliphant Hulme, U. S. N., a son.

JENKINS.—At St. Paul, Minn., July 12, 1899, to the wife of Lieut. M. R. Jenkins, 5th U. S. Cav., a son.

SCHREINER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1899, to the wife of Asst. Surg. E. R. Schreiner, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

BATCHELLER—PIERCE.—At Grace Church, Medford, Mass., July 18, Henry Renssainer Batcheller, eldest son of the late Comdr. Batcheller, to Ethel Faquier Pierce.

DUPERU—REED.—At the home of the bride's parents, 2418 Filman street, San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1899, Mr. Alphonse Mauffray Duperu, to Miss Mabel Bunice Reed, daughter of Capt. W. I. Reed, U. S. A.

GRAHAM—KENT.—At Oakland, Cal., July 11, 1899, Lieut. James M. Graham, son of Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, U. S. A., to Marie MacCubbin, daughter of Mr. D. Kent.

WRIGHT—MOULDER.—At San Francisco, July 12, 1899, Mr. Leslie Allen Wright to Charlotte Clarke Moulder, sister of the wife of Lieut. Chas. G. Lyman, U. S. A., retired.

DIED.

BAINBRIDGE.—At Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1899, Augustus H. Bainbridge, nephew of Lieut. Col. A. H. Bainbridge, U. S. A., retired.

BROWNELL.—Suddenly on board the Fall River steamer

Priscilla, July 22, 1899, Roger Williams Brownell, of Bristol, R. I., brother of P. A. Surg. Carl D. Brownell, U. S. N.

CORSE.—At her late residence, Furley Hall, near Baltimore, on July 7, 1899, Aleborn Sinclair Corse, mother of Mrs. S. C. Gilbreath, widow of Maj. E. C. Gilbreath, late of the 11th U. S. Inf.

CUSACK.—At Ponce, P. R., June 21, 1899, Anne, widow of Capt. Patrick Cusack, U. S. A., and mother of Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th U. S. Cav.

FOWLER.—Died at sea on the 11th of July, 1899, on board the steamer Ella, from Gibara, Cuba, to New York, Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav. Funeral services held at West Point on Saturday, July 22, at 3:30 p. m. Interment West Point Cemetery.

INGERSOLL.—At Walston, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 21, 1899, Robert Green Ingersoll, Colonel of the 11th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, from 1861 to 1863, during the Civil War.

INMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, Lieut. Frank Inman, a veteran of the Civil War and Chief Clerk to Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A.

LAWLESS.—At Lexington, Ky., July 22, 1899, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Love Lawless, widow of James H. Lawless, a Mexican war veteran, and mother of Mrs. Mary L. Scott, widow of Lieut. John Scott, U. S. A.

McCoy.—At Lewistown, Pa., July 20, 1899, Gen. Thomas Franklin McCoy, formerly Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, Colonel 107th Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil War; father of Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th U. S. Cav.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Manila, P. I., July 19, 1899, 1st Lieut. John L. Moore, 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

POST.—Suddenly, at the Imperial Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 22, 1899, Clarence Ely Post, only child of Annie M. Post, and the late Maj. James Clarence Post, C. E., U. S. A.

SATTERLEE.—At Honolulu, H. I., July 12, 1899, Capt. Charles Booth Satterlee, 6th U. S. Art.

WATERMAN.—At Sparta, Mich., June 29, 1899, Mrs. Charles Waterman, mother of Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th U. S. Cav.

WEBSTER.—At Mare Island, Cal., June 17, 1899, Capt. Leroy C. Webster, U. S. M. C.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat, overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

Malt-Nutrine

—The Food Drink—is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Nourishing—inspiring—soothing. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY belonging to a regiment not stationed in the Philippines wishes to transfer to any regiment that is stationed there or under orders to go there. Address "White Stripe," care Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED.—A retired officer of the U. S. Army as Military Instructor at a leading School on the Hudson. Address, with full particulars, "MILITARY," Office Army and Navy Journal.



Armstrong Celebrated Uniforms

Dress, Undress and Field
Uniforms for all Climates.

Military and Naval Uniforms
Made by Military Tailors.

ARMSTRONG'S Unrivaled Caps,
Shoulder Straps, Knots, etc. All
highest class work and materials.
Western Army Headquarters.

Write for Catalog.

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.
Military and Naval Outfitters.
300-2-4 Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

In Madrid, July 18, several delegations of women having relatives among the prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos sought an audience with Señor Silvela, the Premier, who had them conducted to the galleries of the Senate, where Count d'Almenas drew a lamentable picture of the sufferings of the prisoners, which caused frequent outbursts of sobbing from the women. Count d'Almenas blamed the American authorities and the Spanish Government for the fate of these unhappy men. Señor Silvela, in defending the Government, said that although the United States had at first placed obstacles in the way they were now endeavoring to assist in obtaining the liberation of the prisoners.

A newspaper despatch from Malden, Mass., July 21, says: "Capt. Asa Walker, of the United States steamship Concord, who fought at Manila, is visiting his brother and sister here. He says the anti-Imperialists are hurting this country a great deal among other nations, that foreign countries are likely to get the idea that they are voicing the sentiments of the American people. He said: 'Every patriotic American should uphold the hands of the Administration until the Filipinos are thoroughly subdued and conquered.'"

The Club Cocktails

Manhattan,
Martini, Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Tom Gin, Vermouth,
and York.

For the Yacht.
For the Sea Shore.
For the Mountains.
For the Fishing Party.
For the Camping Party.
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete
without them.
Sold by all Druggists
and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,

39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn.
And so Piccadilly, W., London, England.

The Batson Sketch- ing Case.

Lieut.
M. A. Batson,
U. S. A.
Patentes.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY



For Use
in making
Reconnois-
sances
and
Topo-
graphical
Surveys.

CLEAR COMPLEXION

Soft, White Hands,
Luxuriant Hair

Are found in the perfect action of the pores produced by CUTICURA SOAP, a sure preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because a sure preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Dueber-Hampden

Up to Date...

American Watches.

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch, Movement as well as Case, is manufactured.

The only manufacturers of high grade 23-Ruby Jeweled Watches in the world.

The smallest Watch in America, called "The Four Hundred," for Ladies' wear. Htg. or O. F. styles, with second hand. This Watch is made only by this company.

Address for Catalogue, with illustrations of Watches, at all prices.

THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS,

Canton, Ohio.

ASCOT STRONG COMPACT ORIGINAL TRY ONE

Cycle No. 1, size 4x5, \$ 8.00
Cycle No. 3, " 4x5, 15.00
Cycle No. 5, " 5x7, 30.00
Cycle No. 10, " 5x7, 30.00
Folding No. 25, " 4x5, 10.00
Folding No. 29, " 4x5, 15.00
Folding No. 30, " 5x7, 22.00
Folding No. 37, " 4x5, 30.00
Folding No. 38, " 5x7, 38.00

Free descriptive booklet.

Manufacturers of and dealers in
Photographic Apparatus,
Materials and Supplies...

Established 57 years
in this line.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway, New York.
45, 47, 49 EAST RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

PENSIONS. Extra Pay, Travel Allowance, Ration Money, Clothing Pay, Etc., promptly collected. Practice before all executive departments of the General Government and United States Courts. Write to day. Write before muster out.

WILLIAM H. LIPP, Atty., Washington, D. C.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. No extra premium for war or climate risk. Policies absolutely incontestable from date of issue. Send for information.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition, American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,

FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. CARDINER & SON**, No. 53 South Street, New York.

Used by the principal Steamship Lines.

Made in America of American materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.

The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS,

AND ARTICLES OF WAR.—GOVERNMENT EDITION.

Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

98-101 Nassau Street, New York.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
Financial Agents.

ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.



Historical Tablets
IN METAL,
GRANITE or
MARBLE.

Send for
Illustrated Handbook.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.

CALLING WESTBOUND AT CHERBOURG.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York . . . August 2 | St. Paul . . . August 16

August 9 | New York . . . August 23

Southwark . . . August 2 | Kensington . . . August 16

Westernland . . . August 9 | Norwood . . . August 23

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

Piers 14 and 15 North River Office, 73 Broadway;

397 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 143 La Salle St., Chicago;

130 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 89 State St., Boston;

26 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

July 29, 1899.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1155

DIDN'T HAVE TO WAIT FOR AN AWARD BOARD.

I sometimes think our split with Spain
The happiest time I ever knew,
Cruising over the Southern main.
With nothing to worry and little to do;
The usual quarters and drill routine,
A sail in the distance to overhaul,
Satiric remarks on the ship's cuisine.
And waiting a brush with the Dons, that's all.

Cleaving the billows with sharp, spurred bow
Our ponderous warship onward sped;
Bending low her bosom in snow
She buries from sight the lee cat-head;
Tossing aloft a flurry of spray,
As a charger chafes at the bridle rein;
We double and cross each point and bay—
Ah, pleasant the days of our war with Spain!

And then, in the wondrous tropic night,
With tales of valor and ocean lore
We sat on the fo'ks'le, pipes alight;
Or sung of the far-off Wabash shore,
Till lips half uttered the dear girl's name,
And eyes grew moist with a dream of love,
While the stars, like tremulous flowers of flame,
Swung soft and clear in the blue above.

When bold Cervera dared at last
The rending fire of shot and shell,
And withered before that khamsin blast,
The drama ended, the curtain fell.
And some won honors and high renown,
And I, returned to my desk again.
Won quite the prettiest girl in town
As my award in the war with Spain.

WILL STOKES, U. S. M. C.

GENTLEMEN, HUNTING

A BEAUTIFUL AND ALWAYS USEFUL PRESENT FOR A LADY 17-70 WILL FIND.

THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA EMPRESS SHOULDER-SHAWL

A most appropriate and stylish Birthday or Wedding Gift. They are entirely handwoven (about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe) at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Softest wool and silk—warp silk and woof wool in rich light green, delicate pink, rechreched red, pure white, or black color. When ordering, state color wanted.

POSTPAID AND REGISTERED ON RECEIPT OF \$7.50—DRAFT OR MONEY ORDER—TO

THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO., BETHLEHEM, PA.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

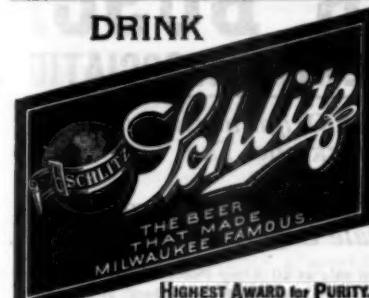
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

DRINK



THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.

EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD. Price 50 Cents, bound in Bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in Bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00. Revised Edition.

INFANTRY, bound in leather, - 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00. Revised Edition.

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1895.

Bound in Bristol board, 25c; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, Caliber .30

Bound in Bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.

DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c. U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, \$1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHARGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

The criticisms on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal are full of instruction, and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative in both the Army and National Guard.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

The captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes will probably serve the remainder of her days as a ship for exhibition purposes, which the public may look upon as a relic of the great fight in front of Santiago. A Board of Survey estimates that an expenditure of \$2,500 will put the ship in condition for a trip to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will probably be laid up permanently. This amount will be expended in repairing her steering gear, patching up her sides and otherwise making her tight for the journey north. The shot holes in her front the American guns will be left for the benefit of those who may wish to see the destructive effect of American gunners, except where it is necessary to close them in order to take the ship outside. It seems probable that she will never again see active service.

Life on the farm has become intolerable. "I shall run away to sea!" he exclaimed. "But why?" asked his gray, old father, tremulously. The boy felt that it was necessary to be perfectly candid. "Because," he replied, "I find that I am not a poet, and if I become a Rear Admiral, I shall have space in the magazine at my disposal!" The divine afflatus, understand from this, is not easily to be headed off.—Detroit Journal.

It is stated by the "Eclair" that serious defects have been discovered in the battleship Bouvet, and the cruisers Lavoisier and Galilee. Defective metal has been employed, and the ships cannot retain their proper speed, for repairs are impossible.

The One Illusive Hope.—"What have you done?" inquired the discontented Filipino. "You can't hold a town of any consequence."

"Well," was the answer, "we haven't been doing much with Manila and its suburbs, that's a fact. But I'm in hopes that we are making pretty good headway with Boston."—Washington Star.

DIAMOND CREAMERY.

Top-o-can Brand.
Best Butter Made in
this Country.Indispensable in hot
Climates.Packed at the Creamery, fresh
from the churn in 1, 2, 3, 5
and 7 lb. (net weight)
sealed tins.SIMPSON, MCINTIRE & CO., Proprietors,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES MOORE, Jr., New York Agent.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N. Y. CITY.

FIREPROOF

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS

of many of the principal officers of the

ARMY AND NAVY.

An extensive library of choice literature
has just been added.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

Within Ten Minutes of All the Principal Theatres and Great Department Stores.

Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated"

and other particulars.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, PROPRIETOR.

RUSSIA'S GREAT NAVAL
ENTERPRISE.The ESTABLISHMENT of INTERCOURSE
Between the BALTIc and the BLACK SEA

This valuable and timely article appears in

The Living Age, JULY 22d,
No. 2672.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 15 CENTES.

THE LIVING AGE CO.,

13½ Bromfield Street, - Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS.

MONT DE CHANTAL ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies. Wheeling, W. Va.
References given by Army Officers.Linden Hall Seminary
LITITZ Lancaster, Pa. A boarding school
for girls and young women, founded 1824. A safe and
thorough home school. Fall term begins Sept. 20th. Rates
will be advanced Sept. 1st. For catalogues and particulars
write the Principal, Rev. Chas. D. Kreider

CHEVY CHASE

French and English School for Girls. Suburb of Wash-
ington. French the language of the house.
Miss L. M. BULIGNY, Principal. Chevy Chase
Miss C. FETTIGREW, Assistant. Price, \$100 per Md.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory board-
ing school, under the military system. Ideally located.
Illustrated catalogue.

Rev. JOHN D. SKELTON, A. M., Principal, Ogontz, Pa.

St. Luke's School, Bustleton (near Philadelphia).
A thorough and honest school, the kind of a school
to which sensible parents desire to send their sons.—
BISHOP WHITAKER. Grounds and situation are excep-
tionally beautiful and healthful. Individual instruction,
full equipment. CHARLES H. STROUT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.

The Catharine Aiken School. Suburban to New
York. Certificate admits to leading Colleges, Academies, College-Preparatory
and Special Courses. Out-of-door classes in nature study
throughout the year. For circulars, etc., address Mrs. MAR-
NET BEECHER SCOVILLE LEAVAN, (Wellesley, B. A.), Prin.PENNSYLVANIA, West Chester.
Darlington Seminary FOR YOUNG LADIES
FOR YOUNG LADIES
15 mos. Convenient to N.Y., Phila., Balt. and Wash. Good
buildings, extensive grounds. Beautiful and healthy loca-
tion. Languages, Music, Painting, etc. College prepara-
tory. Catalogue.ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN BOYS.
Greenwich, Conn.
Academy 2d year; Home 3d. Noted for successful
mental, moral and physical development of pupils.
Thorough teaching. Genuine and beautiful home. Un-
surpassed healthfulness. References. J. H. ROOT, Prin.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 325 and 345 Jefferson Avenue.

THE DETROIT SEMINARY, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Mrs. HAMMOND and Miss BROWNING, Principals. Prepares
for college, with entrance certificate to Smith and Walpole,
Number of home pupils limited to twelve. Circulars on
application.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

College for Young Women and Preparatory School
for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive
Grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Balti-
more. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped.

Charles Street Avenue, BALTIMORE, Md.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENT,
BOYS' AND GIRLS' HANDGUNS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

W. Stokes Kirk, 1817 N. 16th St., Phila., Pa.

Patent Binders
FOR FILING THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

By mail, post paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

93-101 Nassau St., New York.

LAWSON & CO., Publishers.

Military Cycling
IN THE

Rocky Mountains.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

DETROIT.

PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE.

BOSTON.

NEW YORK.

ATLANTA.

MEMPHIS.

ST. LOUIS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOS ANGELES.

SEATTLE.

PORTLAND.

OAKLAND.

TACOMA.

SPokane.

SEASIDE.

PORT ORFORD.

REDWOOD CITY.

LAUREL.

MILWAUKEE.

GREEN BAY.

LA CROSSE.

MADISON.

WIPEAU.

LA CROSSE.

MILWAUKEE.

LA CROSSE.

HATFIELD & SONS,
Tailors and Importers,

old 389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 56th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Dress and Undress Coats,
Trousers, Overcoats, Caps,
Etc.

Officers' Swords,
Belts, Campaign Hats,
Leggings, Shoulder Straps,
Caps, Presentation Swords,
Etc.

W. A. RAYMOLD,
NEW YORK CITY.

99 Fourth Ave.

Bet 11th and 12th Sts. New Illustrated Special Catalogue
for 1899 sent upon request.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS.

Equipments for Officers of Army, Navy, National Guard, Etc.
78 FIFTH AVENUE, Two doors
below 14th St. NEW YORK.

AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASSES.
Battle Ships. Armored Battle Ship. Armored Cruisers. Cast Defence Monitors.
Iowa.....11,000 tons Texas.....6,000 tons Brooklyn.....9,000 tons Merrimac.....6,000 tons
Massachusetts.....10,000 tons Franklin.....9,000 tons New York.....6,150 tons Mantua.....5,900 tons
Indiana.....10,000 tons Raleigh.....5,900 tons Asaphite.....5,900 tons
Gambier.....5,900 tons Raleigh.....5,900 tons Moundock.....3,900 tons
Gomboats. Helena.....1,345 tons Newark.....4,000 tons Minneapolis.....7,350 tons
Yorktown.....1,700 tons Dynamic Cruiser. Baltimore.....5,000 tons Baltimore.....4,000 tons
Concord.....1,700 " Vessels.....900 tons Boston.....5,000 tons Cincinnati.....5,000 tons
Bennington.....1,700 " Partially Protected Cruisers. Detroit.....3,000 tons Raleigh.....5,000 tons
Petrel.....1,700 " Chicago.....4,000 tons Montgomery.....3,000 " Dispatch Boat.....
Nashville.....975 " Philadelphia.....4,324 " Columbia.....7,350 tons Dolphin.....1,485
Wilmington.....1,144 " Philadelphia is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

IMPROVED GARDNER MACHINE GUN

for black powder; also Plants of Machinery for Rifles, Rapid-firing and Shot Guns; Sewing Machines; Bicycles, and every description of Machines; and Small Tools for Metal Working; Special Machines and Tools made to order. Send for Catalogue.

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation
coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

...SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...
SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for particulars.

THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S

SECTIONAL



COLD OIL PACKINGS

EXPANSION

Is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil.
Send for catalogue to

NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.

RING



**The Undisputed Leader of
Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos
Throughout the World.**

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO
GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.

**RICE & DUVAL,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**
FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS,
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,
Well known to Army Officers for the past 22 years.
UNIFORMS.

BOYLAN M'FG COMPANY, Ltd.
MILITARY CLOTHIERS,
84 Howard Street, NEW YORK.

RIDABOCK & CO., 112 Fourth Ave.
Formerly BAKER & MCKENNEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARMY OFFICERS' Undress Caps, Campaign Hats,
Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts,
Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,
84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 311 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Best Sanitary Specialties — BATHS, WATER-
CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

GUN POWDER...
Military Powder of all grades
and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles
Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

**LEWIS NIXON,
SHIPBUILDER.**
THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS. ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

**THE FAMOUS BEERS
OF THE GREAT
ANHEUSER BUSCH
BREWING ASSOCIATION.**



"The Original Budweiser."
"Black and Tan."
"Faust."
"Anheuser Standard."
"Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Civil Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.



**LAFLIN & RAND POWDERS
SMOKELESS—MILITARY—SPORTING—BLACK**

are famous the world over because of their superior qualities. The makers of these powders have been in the business for many years and their names on a canister of powder are a guarantee of its perfection. Correspondence is solicited.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., - - NEW YORK.